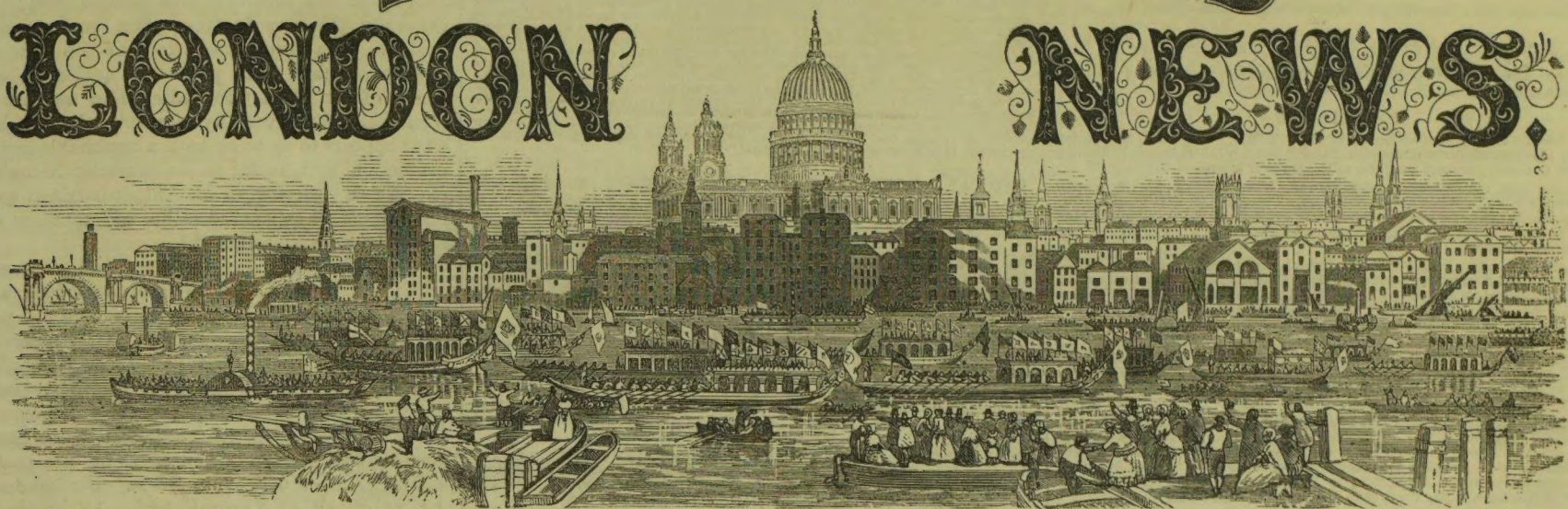


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

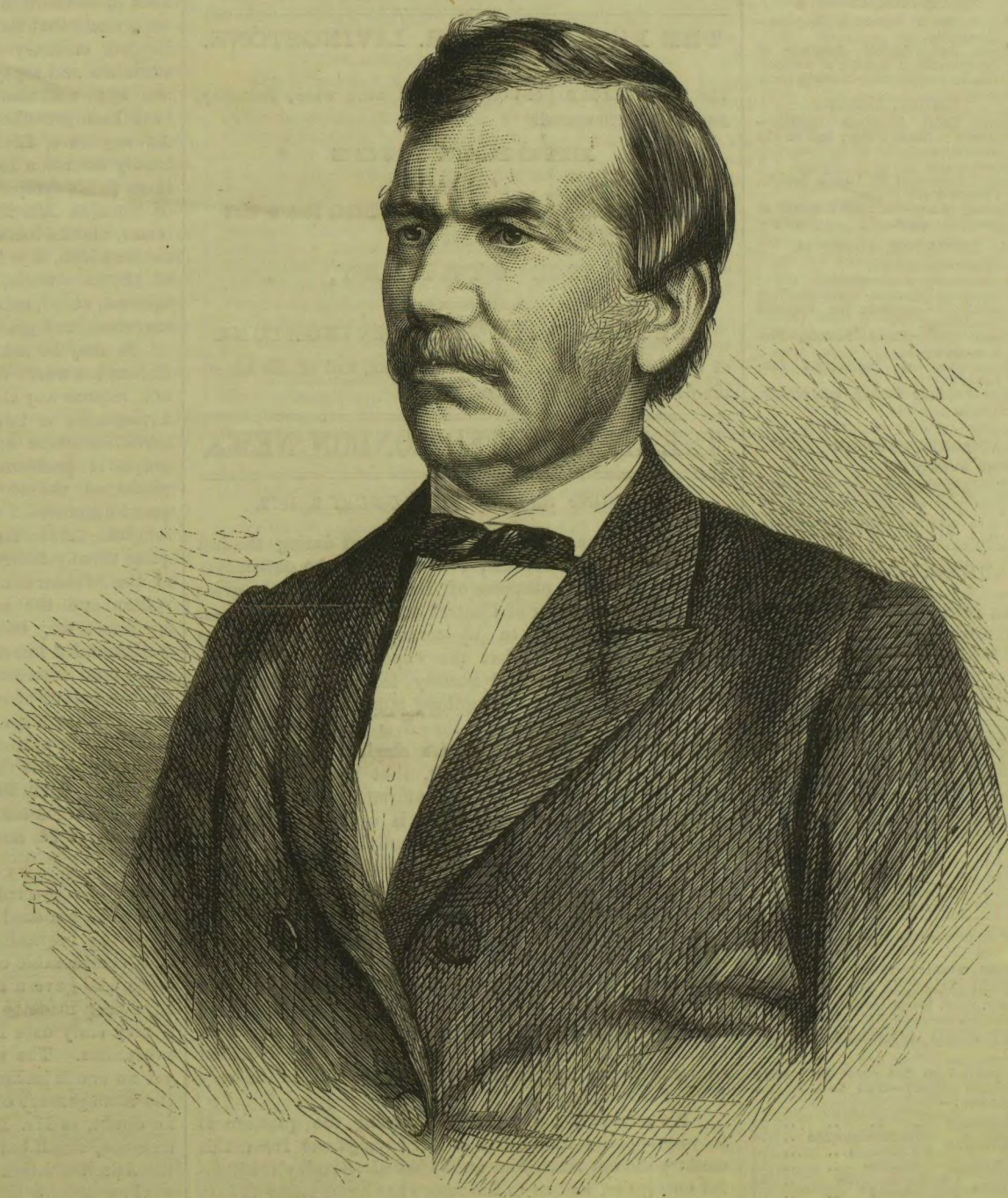


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1717.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE
BY POST, 6½D.



DR. LIVINGSTONE
SEE PAGE 114.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at 8, Chesham-street, the Marchioness of Queensberry, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at 44, Rutland gate, Lady Agnes Frank, prematurely, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at Upper Clapton, the wife of Henry Pound, prematurely, of a son.
On the 12th ult., at Brooklyn, N.Y., the wife of Thomas Stead, Esq., of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Mortlake, the wife of Alick Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at 63, High-street, Tillicoultry, the wife of Captain Edward Halley, ship City of Madras, of Glasgow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., in the Church of Holy Trinity, at Cowes, by special license, the Earl of Breadalbane and Holland to Lady Alma Imogen Leonora Carlotta Graham, youngest daughter of the Duke of Montrose.
On the 26th ult., at the parish church, Woodford, by the Venerable Archdeacon Bland, assisted by the Rev. John Patteson, of Thorpe, Norwich, Francis Maltby, eldest son of the late Francis Lawrence Bland, Esq., of Wandsworth, to Edith Richenda, eldest daughter of Henry Ford Barclay, Esq., of Monkhams, Woodford.
On the 30th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Sydenham, by the Rev. W. H. Harke, Rector of Mickleham, Surrey, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Stevens, Vicar, Frank Meeking, of No. 2, Marlborough-road, Lee, son of Thomas Meeking, Esq., of Ipswich, late of Wood Hall, Sudbury, to Annie, third surviving daughter of Arthur Stearns, Esq., of The Mount, Forest-hill, and 54, Old Steyne, Brighton. At home, Sept. 11 and 12.

On the 25th ult., at St. John's, Dodworth, by the Rev. C. T. Pratt, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Hudson, Vicar of Dodworth, Benjamin Hall Blyth, Civil Engineer, Edinburgh, to Millicent, youngest daughter of T. E. Taylor, Esq., D.L. and J.P., of Dodworth Hall.
On the 25th ult., at Potter's Bar, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Kempthorne, M.A., Principal of Blackheath Proprietary School, Edmund Symes Thompson, M.D., of 3, Upper George street, Portman-square, Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, son of the late Theophilus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., to Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Potter's Bar, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at No. 15, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Harriet Kendall, widow of Thomas Fair, Esq., formerly of Buenos Ayres, in her 78th year.
On the 1st inst., at Avenue Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W., Mrs. Sampson Low (Harriet Black).

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
New moon, 9.46 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John V. Povah, M.A., Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., uncertain.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Scott, head-master of Westminster school.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Subdean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain to the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

Statute holiday at the Bank and public offices.
Art-Union of London Exhibition opens.
Bath Amateur Regatta.
Croydon Races.
Royal Archaeological Institute at Southampton: Meeting of Sections.
Royal Academy Exhibition closes.
Royal Liverpool Golf Club: Summer Meeting.
Royal Albert Hall: National Holiday Musical Festival, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

Transfiguration of our Lord.
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, (Cowes: Her Majesty's Cup).
Brighton Races.
Opening Meeting of Iron and Steel Institute, at Glasgow.

Royal Archaeological Institute at Southampton (Excursion to Silchester, &c.).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Bristol Harbour Annual Regatta.
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta—£100 prizes for cutters; annual dinner.
Wakefield Regatta.
Royal Archaeological Institute at Southampton: Meeting of Sections.
Yorkshire Agricultural Society; annual show at Malton (three days).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta—Town Cup.
Royal Archaeological Institute at Southampton: meeting of sections, 10 a.m.; concluding meeting, noon.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta—Prince of Wales's Cup; ball in the evening.
Leves Races.
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, general court, 11 a.m.
Meeting of Iron and Steel Institute at Glasgow: close.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

St. Laurence, martyr.
Probable shower of meteors.
Visit of the Prince of Wales to Weymouth, to complete the Portland Breakwater.
Royal Horticultural Society, Promenade, 4 p.m.
Prorogation of Parliament (announced).
Royal Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 14	2 31	2 50	3 8	3 24	3 41	3 56
4 11	4 27	4 43	4 59	5 15	5 32	5 50

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
July 24	29.867	70.1	64.7	84	7	60.1	82.2	S. S.W.	163	.000
25	29.782	75.5	68.4	79	4	65.4	89.6	E. S.W.	270	.000
26	29.861	72.0	60.8	69	8	67.4	88.6	E. S.W.	146	.362
27	29.985	68.1	58.4	72	6	59.4	79.9	S.W. S.W.	129	.000
28	29.985	68.1	58.4	72	6	59.4	79.9	S.W.	149	.000
29	29.746	65.6	56.5	74	8	57.1	75.9	S.W. S.W.	157	.205
30	29.696	61.8	56.7	84	10	59.4	72.4	S.W. N.E.	237	.013

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.861	29.822	29.832	29.989	29.993	29.790	29.652
Temperature of Air	71.5	72.5	74.0	67.3	69.0	63.2	66.2
Temperature of Evaporation	66.3	67.3	67.6	62.8	62.8	61.3	61.3
Direction of Wind	S.	E.N.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.	W.S.W.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:

Africa, West Coast of (a)	1d	Germany	2d
Alexandria	1d	Gibraltar	1d
via Brindisi	2d	Holland	3d
via Southampton	1d	via France	2d
Anstralia	1d	India	2d
via Brindisi	3d	Italy, via Belgium	2d
Austria	2d	Mexico (a)	1d
Brazil	1d	New Zealand	1d
Canada	1d	Norway, via Denmark	5d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Spain	2d
China	2d	Sweden, via Denmark	4d
via Brindisi	3d	Switzerland	2d
Constantinople, via Marseilles	2d	United States	1d
Denmark, via Belgium	3d	West Indies	1d
Egypt, via Southampton (a)	1d		
France	1d		

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUG. 5.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, so many years known as the original "Christy Minstrels," will give TWO GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES on MONDAY, AUG. 5—the first in the afternoon, at Three; the second in the evening, at Eight. Brilliant and most attractive Programme. The hall delightfully cool and well ventilated. Doors open for the Day Performance, at 2.30; Evening, 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season—an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz. that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—BEGINNING OF LECTURES, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, 1/3d of Lectures, and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE SEASON.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S GREAT SUCCESS, MY AUNT'S SECRET (32nd time) by E. G. Burnand; FIVE O'CLOCK TEA; and **CLARITY BEGINS AT HOME**. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. **ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.** Admission, 1s, 2s, 3s, and 5s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Nephtys," "Titanias," &c., at the **DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.** Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have determined to discontinue issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price will be established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of Two Engravings,

"THE PADDLING SEASON"

AND

"AN ALGERIAN MOTHER."

The TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are as follow:—

Per Annum	£1 6s. 6d.; post-free	£1 8s. 6d.
"Half-year	0 12s. 6d.; "	0 14s. 6d.
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The Christmas Number, Sixpence extra for the Half-year or Quarter. Copies will be supplied, per post, direct from the Office, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

Copies will be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms: To Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, Honduras, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 11s.; to Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 15s. 6d.; to Italy, per annum, £2.

The Subscription must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, either in English money, or by Post-Office order, payable to the Publisher, G. C. Leighton.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes.

THE FINDING OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week, Saturday, August 10, will contain

ENGRAVINGS

FROM THE

SKETCHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

SUPPLIED BY

MR. STANLEY,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF HIS

MEETING WITH DR. LIVINGSTONE

at Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, and of his Adventures in that region of Central Africa.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

The information which has come to hand during the last week of the whereabouts, the condition, the past movements, and future purposes of Dr. Livingstone, the great geographical explorer of Central Africa, is of the highest interest. It comes to us—strange to say—from an American source. What the expedition organised by the Royal Geographical Society failed to accomplish, Mr. Stanley, representing nothing more than the energy and the pecuniary credit of the *New York Herald*, has had the good fortune to compass single-handed. It has been said, and with great truth, that a council of war never fights. It may also be affirmed that, with few exceptions, a perilous expedition is usually much more effectively carried out by a single individual than by an organised party—always assuming, of course, that the intellectual qualifications required for the work are not largely unequal. Be this, however, as it may—and perhaps it would be presumptuous to draw a general inference from particular cases—we are bound to congratulate Mr. Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Stanley, his commissioner, upon having been instrumental in discovering Dr. Livingstone, and, by the timely sympathy and support they extended to him, having snatched him, as it were, from the very jaws of despondency.

We advisedly refrain from discussing the question as to why supplies forwarded to Dr. Livingstone from this country did not reach him until after Mr. Stanley's successful enterprise, and as to the somewhat humiliating failure of the recently-organised expedition under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society for the discovery and relief of the great African traveller. These are questions which, no doubt, will elicit due replies to them soon enough. Our hope—we may almost say our confident expectation—is that suspicions which have been expressed, with a view to cast doubt upon the sincerity and fidelity of certain individuals mixed up with the affair, will be

proved by further information to have been utterly unfounded. We are not able to deny the fact that, as a contemporary has expressed it, "there are mean, suspicious, and jealous natures in all classes of society; and, if ordinary report be true, these qualities especially abound in the scientific and artistic world." Speaking generally, this may be true. But until incontrovertible evidence has been submitted to the public that Dr. Livingstone has been purposely neglected, or that the merits of Mr. Stanley in finding him out have been systematically and wilfully depreciated, we shall cherish what appears to us to be both a reasonable and a probable conviction that, so far as the traveller himself has been exposed to suffering, or his American friend to doubt, the result must be attributed rather to imperfect information than to malice aforethought.

Leaving these disagreeable questions to settle themselves, let us for a moment or two look at what Dr. Livingstone himself has done during the five years that he has been lost to civilised society. Of his personal adventures we know but little, save that he was baffled by the cowardice and treachery of his native servants when he was just within sight of the object of his expedition, and that he had to return to the spot at which Stanley found him, a mere "ruckle of bones," as he has pathetically as well as picturesquely expressed it. Six hundred miles of the watershed of Central Africa he succeeded in exploring, and has now before him little more than a hundred miles to complete his task. Within that small portion of unknown land, which is now the only unsolved mystery relating to the river Nile, the enterprising traveller expects to find a full confirmation of the old Egyptian traditions handed down to us by the Father of History, and until very recently supposed to be rather a romance of imagination than a description corresponding with the actual facts of the case. A very considerable extent of country, casting light on the main geographical features of Central Africa, has already been explored. Judging from the tenor of Livingstone's letters to Mr. Gordon Bennett, the main difficulty of access to the interior lies in the slave trade carried on by Arab Moslems from Zanzibar. His account of the races he has met with, scattered over the watershed to which we have alluded, indicates that, apart from the deteriorating influences of slavery, the inhabitants of Central Africa have a kind of civilisation little dreamt of by European anthropologists, and that the whole country which they people is rich, beyond ordinary supposition, in those resources which stimulate and repay commercial enterprise. The natives are not unfriendly to strangers, further than they have been provoked to inhospitality by slaving expeditions. At any rate, Livingstone himself received from them kindly attention to him, which seems to have commended them to his sympathising remembrance. He has written of them to Mr. Bennett in rather warm and eulogistic terms, and he has certainly opened up a prospect for the future which, if it be not blighted by the tolerated ravages of the slave trade, will one day present features of deep interest, social, moral, and probably religious, of the most surprising and gratifying character.

It may be asked whether these geographical expeditions are worth their cost. Our readers, we imagine, will not require any elaborate reply to such a question. Dr. Livingstone is but one of a noble and intrepid band of travellers whose explorations have not only solved geographical problems of the deepest interest, but have pioneered the way into unknown regions for the subsequent entrance of commerce, civilisation, knowledge, and religion. As in the western world Anglo-American enterprise usually followed the paths taken by the trappers, so on the African continent the expeditions of scientific travellers and the somewhat less glorious adventures of sportsmen may be confidently expected to result in that well-founded knowledge which commonly lies at the basis of human intercourse. "Ignorance," the proverb says, "is the parent of crime." Men are separated from each other by their ignorance of each other's ways far more than by any natural barrier. It is to such men as Dr. Livingstone that the world is indebted for the constant growth of scientific information, and for those benefits to mankind which almost invariably accompany it. We are glad to read his narratives and descriptions once more.

During the present Session about forty public Acts and about one hundred and fifty local Acts had been passed up to the beginning of this week. The nation will hear with considerable composure, not to say satisfaction, that those who govern us think that nearly enough additions have been made to the statute-book this year, and that at a very early date Parliament is to be dismissed to bucolic avocations. The session is regarded as a sort of failure, yet no one is inclined to be hard upon those who have had the management of public business; and though there is no doubt, as Mr. Disraeli said with reference to a special measure, much better things might have been done had the Administration given its mind and full energy to the work, everyone is more satisfied with things as they are than we should have been had Government imitated the Consular practice in old Rome, and sought to mark every year by the achievement of something remarkable. *Neque semper arcum* is an invaluable political maxim.

There is no denying that the Session has been a very dull one. The "too-solvent House," to use Mr. Lowe's word, has been extremely mindful of its respectability, and has very seldom allowed itself to become excited. There

was one exception to the rule, and that was on the occasion when Republican utterances were put down by zoological noises. The error may be forgiven; we do not know that it need be forgotten. Perhaps the sight of the French Assembly, perpetually conducting itself in the fashion of a furious vestry, has had a beneficially soothing effect upon our own Parliament. Otherwise there was no particular reason why our House of Commons should have been so temperate and stagnant. The members are, it is true, on an average, men who have passed middle age; and ladies who have been behind the grating make remarks in society to the effect that a very large majority of those on whom they have looked down might wear laurels for the same reason which is said to have induced Julius Cæsar to adopt them. But it is not found in other assemblies that men become more placable and tolerant when they conceive themselves to have acquired so much wisdom that they ought never again to change an opinion. On the contrary, there are two or three other qualities which are usually developed at this period of life; and among them neither Lavater nor Jean Paul would place submissiveness. And, again, there was no want of the ordinary fuel of contention. A stout minority, with no rational hope of becoming a majority; a marked division of sentiment in the Liberal camp; another singular but unmistakable antagonism that mixed up Conservatives and Liberals, in order to divide the mass, not on politics, but on social questions; the presence and performances of two or three Ministers who inspire no confidence; and, lastly, the introduction of several topics of a highly irritating character, all gave promise of a Session that was to be unmarked by great legislation, but which was to be as fitfully stormy, and as highly charged with electricity, as the atmosphere that has been perturbing us at the close of July. Yet we have had a Session, perhaps, not like that prayed for in the Dunciad,

When senates nod to lullabies divine,

but certainly one whose records, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, will certainly hold no "right to be kept in remembrance."

The House has been reasonably tolerant of boredom. Happily for us, it contains so very large a number of persons who can in no access of fatuity suppose themselves to be orators, and who have too much gentlemanly feeling not to recognise even the most limited oratorical gifts in others, that a very few speakers have been permitted, almost unmolested, to engross the hours of the Session, and to deliver their usually harmless, if wearisome, essays and invectives. The Conservatives have supplied about a score of speakers, the Liberals not quite the same number, who have talked on almost every night, and certainly on every set night of debate, and the mass of members have listened and dozed. Even the registered and patented eccentricities of the House have failed to put it out of temper, and Mr. Whalley himself has only within the last few nights succeeded in again evoking the jeering cries which used to invite him to some overt act for the entertainment of his audience and the confusion of the electors of Peterborough. The other bores of Parliament have been treated with much more forbearance than they deserved.

We take it that when the "*ite, missa est*" shall have been spoken by Lord Hatherley, the Houses will disperse with somewhat of the feeling which guests driving home from a long set dinner frequently own to one another. Nothing very delightful has occurred, nothing has gone particularly wrong, and it is a blessed thing that all is over. Neither person in the brougham is able to tell the other that anything worth repeating has been said, the "waiting" was often bad enough, and the host and hostess did not seem especially at ease. Certainly there were several things on the pretentious *ménù* that were not presented. Two or three Irishmen were obtrusive, and a man who sat among some shrill and disagreeable women began to talk, at their instigation, on a subject which ought not to have been introduced. Some of the titled guests talked well and agreeably, but what they said came to nothing; however, they were in good form. We have been kept sitting a great deal longer than was necessary, and it is charming to get into the fresh air. It is very shocking to compare great things with small, and very Philistine, but Mr. Tennyson likens the Pleiads to "fire-flies tangled in a silver braid," and we may be forgiven, at the end of the dullest season on record, for the irreverent feeling that makes comparison between the meeting of the "collective wisdom" and "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." We might apologise, but then the apology might be made in the wrong direction.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

On Wednesday week her Majesty drove by West Cowes and Newport. Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Earl of Mount Charles, went to Portsmouth and visited the Victory and her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington. Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess of Leiningen on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. Lord and Lady Lisgar arrived at Osborne and dined with the Queen.

On the following day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Lord and Lady Lisgar and Colonel Maude, C.B., left Osborne. Mr. Theodore Martin arrived at Osborne.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Leopold walked out,

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove to Osborne Cottage and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Prince Leopold walked out. Mr. Theodore Martin left Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday a private investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath was held at Osborne. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, entered the drawing-room at half-past one o'clock, when her Majesty conferred upon Lord Lyveden the honour of knighthood, and invested him with the ribbon and badge of the civil division of the first class, and delivered to him the star of his dignity in the Order. Mr. George Biddell Airy and Mr. Arthur Helps also received the honour of knighthood and were invested by the Queen with the insignia of the civil division of the second class of the Order. The Earl of Kimberley arrived at Osborne and had an audience of the Queen.

Don M. Rances de Villanueva, Marquis de Casa L' Iglesia, late Spanish Minister, had an audience of her Majesty to deliver his letters of recall and to take leave.

M. Moret also had an audience of the Queen and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Spain.

The following gentlemen likewise had audiences of her Majesty:—The Hon. Edward Erskine, on his appointment to her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm; Sir John Drummond Hay, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy at Morocco; and Mr. Tylour Thomson, on his appointment as Envoy in Persia.

Viscount Sydney had an audience of the Queen and presented to her Majesty three addresses from the House of Lords relative to the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners as regards the charity of David Hughes, in the county of Anglesey; the school of Felstead, in the county of Essex; and Tideswell, in the county of Derby. Also an address relative to the title of the Earl of Breadalbane.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Robert Richard Torrens, M.P., to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his colonial services.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish remains on a visit. Colonel Ponsonby has succeeded the Earl of Mount Charles as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty, on learning the death of the Duke de Guise, telegraphed as follows to the Duke d'Aumale:—

Monseigneur,—I have suffered as a wife, and I suffered as a mother when I saw the Prince of Wales at the point of death. I know, therefore, better than anyone what is your grief. Believe that we share a great part of it with you.

VICTORIA.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, after being present at the inspection of schools, on Thursday week, in the Horticultural Gardens, visited the Duchess of Cambridge upon the occasion of her Royal Highness's birthday. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. On the following day Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Subsequently the Prince and Princess returned her Royal Highness's visit. The Duchess of Teck visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. The Prince presided at a meeting of the Commissioners for the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, at Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House for Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron von Both and Baron von Plato, also accompanied the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses travelled to Southampton, and crossed to Osborne in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left Osborne Cottage on Tuesday for St. James's Palace.

On Wednesday evening the Prince of Wales visited the American squadron, under the command of Admiral Alden, in Southampton Water. The squadron anchored below Netley Hospital to receive the Prince comprised six vessels—the Wabash (flagship of the Admiral), Congress, Plymouth, Wachusett, Brooklyn, and Shenandoah. The Royal yacht Alberta, in command of Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., left Osborne at four o'clock, and as she approached the Admiral's flagship, precisely at half-past four, the several vessels of the squadron, and also her Majesty's ship Ariadne (which had previously arrived in the river for the purpose of saluting the Admiral's flag), fired Royal salutes, the whole of them manning yards. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and suite, first went on board the Wabash, where they were received by Admiral Alden with the customary honours paid to distinguished persons on such occasions, and subsequently took lunch with the gallant officer and staff. Among those present were General Schenck, United States Minister to England; General Sherman, United States army; the Hon. Mr. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia; Mr. W. Thompson, United States Consul at Southampton; and Mr. H. J. Buchan, Mayor of Southampton. At about a quarter past six the Royal party finally left the squadron in the Alberta for Cowes, the yards being again manned and salutes fired from all the ships as on the Prince's arrival. Admiral Alden and the officers of the squadron accepted an invitation from the Prince to dine with him that evening on board the Victoria and Albert. The Wachusett took them down to Cowes for that purpose. The yachts in the roadstead were illuminated in honour of the occasion.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Coblenz yesterday (Friday) week on a visit to the Ducal Court.

Prince Arthur left Dover on Thursday week, in his yacht Rosebud, for Ostend, returning in his yacht to Dover on Monday. His Royal Highness delivered the prizes at the Dover College on Tuesday.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left town for Dover, on Tuesday, en route for the Continent.

The Duchess of Cambridge attained her seventy-fifth year on Thursday week. The Duke and Duchess of Teck had a dinner party at Kensington Palace to meet the Duchess, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a few personal friends. Later in the evening the Duchess of Teck received a select company to meet her mother. The Duchess of Cambridge left St. James's Palace, on Saturday last, for Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Duke of Cambridge left town on Monday for Dover, en route for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck left Kensington Palace on Monday for Molecombe, on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg.

Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg left town on Saturday last for Molecombe, where they entertained a distinguished company during the Goodwood race week.

The Empress Eugénie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, has left Chislehurst for Edinburgh. They have visited Dalkeith Palace, Melrose, and Albstorf, and are to go to the Trosachs.

His Excellency Count Beust has left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, for Vienna.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa have arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and the Ladies Fitzgerald have arrived at Killee Castle, Ireland.

The Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., has left town for Baron's Court, Ireland. The Marchioness has gone on a visit to the Dowager Countess of Howe, at her seat in Gloucestershire.

The Marchioness Maria of Ailesbury has left town for Goodwood, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

The Marquis of Headfort and the Ladies Tylour have left Grafton-street for Bognor.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND MR. STANLEY.

The American residents in Paris entertained Mr. Stanley with a complimentary banquet at the Hotel Chatham on Wednesday evening. Mr. Washburne presided, and nearly a hundred persons were present. It was claimed, as a true new glory for America, that the courageous and energetic agent of the *New York Herald* had found the lost British traveller in Central Africa.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, president of the Royal Geographical Society of London, states that no letters from Dr. Livingstone have been received by that society; but the Foreign Office has received from him, through Dr. Kirk, a batch of official despatches. Sir Henry disputes the correctness of the theory now ascribed to Dr. Livingstone, that of a connection between the great line of land drainage, which he has traced, from 12 deg. south of the Equator, to a point about lat. 4 deg. south and long. 25 deg. east, and the river called the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or Petherick's Western Nile. He thinks the Nile question as far from being solved as ever. Sir Henry thinks it may be as well to remind the public that the stores which were taken possession of by Dr. Livingstone at Unyanyembe, in February last, and which are estimated at three years' consumption, are part of the supplies which were purchased by Dr. Kirk out of the Government grant of £1000, and forwarded by him into the interior; while the party of sixty men recently dispatched to the Doctor's aid by Mr. Stanley, from Bagamoyo, were also paid, armed, and equipped by Mr. Oswell Livingstone, who was at that time in charge of the search and relief expedition.

"The most unsatisfactory part of the whole affair is probably the uncertainty which attaches to the movements of this party. Warned by the ill success which has attended previous expeditions of stores into the interior under native guidance, I cannot help attaching a deep significance to the last information which has reached us from Zanzibar, via Bombay, under date June 1 (evening), and which is to the following effect:—'The men with supplies for Dr. Livingstone crossed the river Pangani yesterday (Friday) morning. The employé of the American Consulate saw them safely across the river. He states that the country between Bagamoyo and the river was waist-deep with mud and water. He thinks that they will proceed, but speaks doubtfully of the energy of the Arab leader.' It may thus very well happen that the present expedition—which is usually called the Stanley expedition, because Mr. Stanley selected the men to be employed—may fail like its predecessors, and that renewed efforts may be necessary to communicate with Dr. Livingstone and place him in a fit state of equipment to continue and complete his researches. If this should prove to be the case, the council of the Royal Geographical Society will give its best attention to the matter; and, being sufficiently provided with funds, both at Zanzibar and in England, will spare no pains to meet the Doctor's requirements."

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

The eight colossal groups of marble sculpture at the angles of the steps and base of this magnificent structure have been shown in our Illustrations lately published—namely, the four groups at the external angles of the steps, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and those on the projecting pedestals at the four corners of the podium or base of the edifice, which are intended to symbolise Agriculture and Manufactures, Commerce and Engineering. We now present some illustrations of the lifesized figures sculptured in relief on the four sides of the podium, which form an historical series of portraits of the most eminent artists in all ages of the world. The poets and musical composers, by Mr. H. H. Armstead, occupy the south side, fronting the Royal Albert Hall; the painters, also by Mr. Armstead, are ranged on the east side; the architects, by Mr. J. B. Philip, are on the north side; and the sculptors, likewise by Mr. Philip, on the west. The two Engravings in this Number of our Journal show but a portion of Mr. Armstead's work on each of the two sides intrusted to him. The central portion of the south front contains the figures of Homer, enthroned as king of poets, with an ancient Greek lyre in his hand; Dante and Shakespeare, seated at his feet on each side; Pythagoras and Virgil, Milton and Chaucer, leaning on the back of the throne, to the left hand and to the right; then Molière and Cervantes to the left; Goethe and Schiller to the right; beyond these Corneille, St. Ambrose, and Guido d'Arezzo, on the one hand; Sebastian Bach, Gluck, and Handel, on the other. The arrangement of the painters on the east side is different, as the several nations or schools are kept separate. The Italian school is shown in the central portion. Here is Raphael seated in the midst, with Michael Angelo on his right hand and Leonardo da Vinci on his left. Masaccio, Fra Angelico, Ghirlandajo, Giotto, Orcagna, and Cimabue, the elder Italian painters, are portrayed in chronological succession on the one side; Bellini, Titian, Andrea Mantegna, Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Correggio, Annibale and Luigi Caracci, are on the other side. The noble figure of Titian, in his long furred robe and Venetian cap, with a palette in his hand, and that of Paul Veronese caressing his favourite greyhound, are prominent among the artists in the right-hand half of this section. The other portions of the east front are devoted to famous painters of the German, English, Spanish, and French schools. We shall give some further illustrations.



SCULPTURES AROUND THE BASE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.—1. SOUTH FRONT: POETS AND MUSICIANS. BY H. H. ARMSTEAD. 2. EAST FRONT: ITALIAN PAINTERS. BY H. H. ARMSTEAD.



REVIEW OF DRILLED SCHOOLS BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

MILITARY DRILL FOR SCHOOLS.

The third annual inspection and review of boys instructed in military drill at the great schools of the Metropolitan Poor-Law Unions, in the Thames training-ships, in the London Industrial Homes and Refuges, and in the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, took place on Thursday week. It was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. They did not indeed witness the drill inspection, at noon, conducted by Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in Hyde Park, near the Knightsbridge Barracks, but met the boys at half past three in the afternoon, in front of the west terrace of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, and distributed their prizes in the Royal Albert Hall. The boys numbered about 4000, from six years of age to fourteen, belonging to twenty-two schools, including 750 from the Royal Naval School, the sons of naval petty officers and seamen, 300 from the Goliath training-ship, 200 from the Warpsite, and 154 from the Chichester, with those of the Poor-Law District Schools at Brentwood, Forest Gate, Stepney, Norwood, Sutton, and several others. They had gone through their company and battalion drill, forming square and line, marching and counter-marching, in first-rate style, and had afterwards had something to eat in the ground south of the Horticultural Society's Gardens. This review being held yearly, under the auspices of the Society of Arts, it was as president of that society the Prince of Wales took a presiding place on the present occasion.

The boys, having marched into the gardens, were paraded in charge of a sergeant-major of the Guards, and were drawn up in contiguous close columns along the west terrace. Here a dais was erected on which were placed chairs for the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at a little after half-past three, and took their seats. The Princess of Wales wore a blue dress and bonnet, trimmed with ostrich feathers of the same shade, and looked remarkably well. With their Royal Highnesses came the young Princes Albert Victor and George, in their white sailor dresses with a scarlet navy cape; they wore straw hats, the bands bearing the word "Ariadne," the name of the yacht in which his Royal Highness sailed up the Mediterranean. Immediately after their arrival the Prince of Wales, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, proceeded to inspect the schools as they were drawn up. Having gone through all their lines, his Royal Highness again took his place on the dais, and the march past of the schools commenced. The line was headed by the Greenwich Royal Naval School, and the last to march past were the boys of the Chichester, who sang a march as they moved by. As the schools marched off the terrace they wheeled and proceeded to the Albert Hall, where they took the places allotted to them, the boys of the Royal Naval School and the Goliath filling up the whole arena, while the other schools were in the galleries.

All the bands were massed in the orchestra and played the National Anthem as the Princess of Wales proceeded to the box appropriated to her Royal Highness; while the Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, took their places on the dais below the great organ. On the conclusion of the National Anthem General Eardley Wilmot read a report on the schools, in the name of the Council of the Society of Arts, and announced the result of the drill inspection that morning. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar had adjudged the first prize, collectively, to the boys of the Goliath training-ship, the second to the Shoreditch Union School at Brentford, and the third to the Lambeth School at Lower Norwood. The Greenwich Royal Naval School, being of a different class, was not in the competition for a prize; but the Council presented it with a special banner of honour for the very high efficiency of its drill.

The Prince of Wales, in a brief and appropriate speech, assured the members of the Council that it gave him, the Princess, and his two sons, great pleasure to be present; and then, addressing the boys as "You, my young friends," he commended them for their drill, and hoped they were as well up to the mark in their other studies. Two boys of each school to which a prize was awarded came up to the dais and received the prize banners from the hand of his Royal Highness. He then joined the Princess and his two children in their box and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was sung by a thousand of the boys. A few pieces of instrumental music were performed by the school bands.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 1.

What was regarded only a few days ago as the fanciful dream of a few journalists has been more than verified, and the subscription to the new loan has been successful beyond all precedent. In response to the demand made by the French Government for 3½ milliards of francs the capitalists of the world have offered to lend no less a sum than 41 milliards 641 millions, which is equivalent to nearly 15½ millions sterling of English money. It may be a matter of dispute whether or no this fact may be considered as a token of confidence in a Conservative Republic, as was assumed by de M. Goulard, Minister of Finance, in announcing the result to the Assembly on Tuesday, but there can be no doubt that it will have an enormous influence upon the opinions of all classes of the population, and will do much to consolidate M. Thiers's government. Of the amount subscribed, France has furnished nearly one half and Paris alone nearly one third; while England has offered to lend the amount required twice over. Even such an apparently poverty-stricken country as Turkey has not been backward, and has put down her name for half a milliard; and Germany, on whose behalf this gigantic effort has been made, has displayed her confidence in her enemy's credit by subscribing for 4½ milliards. After all it must be confessed that France is a country of wonderful resources, not only as regards her natural productions, but in the careful habits of the vast majority of her people, which permit of their coming forward, as on the present occasion, and, by supporting the present rulers, enable these to retrieve, as far as is humanly possible, the errors committed by their predecessors.

It will be recollected that when the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier made his famous onslaught upon the war contracts of the Second Empire, some two months ago, he warned the Left of the Assembly that when those of the Government of National Defence came to be examined, it was his intention to deal with them quite as severely, should it be discovered that they had been entered into in the same irregular manner as those of the Palikao Ministry. The Duke has kept his promise. Monday's sitting had been set apart for the discussion of M. Riant's report concerning the purchase of the Parrott field batteries from the United States Government by the Committee of National Defence at Tours. This purchase had been effected by M. Naquet, the well-known French chemist, in conjunction with Colonel Deshorties, President of the Committee of Purchases, for 75,000fr., when it was well known it could have been concluded for a little more than half

that sum. M. Naquet, who was the principal person involved in the transaction, rose soon after the opening of the sitting to defend himself against the charges of usurpation of functions in purchasing arms, and of more than culpable negligence in effecting those purchases, brought against him by the Committee of Inquiry. The report called upon the Chamber to authorise the Ministers of Justice and Finance to decide whether there was cause for proceeding criminally against the contractors and their accomplices, and M. Naquet was naturally very desirous of clearing his reputation and preventing the vote of any such authorisation. He made a long and diffuse speech, naively observing that he was not a merchant, and could not drive bargains, and even confessing that before the war broke out he was completely ignorant of the various merits and faults of the different systems of firearms. Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier replied, and insisted upon the exactitude of the accusations brought against the various parties implicated, and especially upon the necessity of giving a summary example to the country. He spoke with much warmth, and was repeatedly applauded by the Right. M. Gambetta next ascended the tribune, defending the various contracts that had been entered into under his authority, and speaking particularly in favour of M. Naquet. In conclusion he appealed to the opinion of the country, and left the tribune in the midst of a perfect uproar. M. Raoul Duval exclaimed that, in his eyes, the responsibility belonged rather to M. Gambetta than to M. Naquet, which sentiment awakened the repeated cheers of the Royalists. When they had subsided, M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier proceeded to answer M. Gambetta and to demand that the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry should be voted. When he had left the tribune, MM. Challemet-Lacour, Gent, and other Radical deputies crowded round his seat, challenging him to fight in duel, with such menacing language that the President of the Assembly had to request four huissiers to protect the Duke from the personal violence of these gentlemen. M. Emmanuel Arago next spoke, and denied that the Chamber had any right to express an opinion in the matter. Eventually the whole Republican party withdrew, allowing the Right to remain to vote the report of the Committee by 384 ayes, against 1 no. Curiously enough, too, M. Grévy left the Presidential chair previous to the taking of the vote. The Chamber broke up soon after. It is generally considered that this debate will do serious harm to the projected Radical agitation during the recess.

In the midst of all the triumphant success of the loan, the French Government has still serious trouble on hand. According to the most trustworthy reports, the International Society has succeeded in fomenting a gigantic strike among the coal-miners of the north of France. Throughout the whole coal district from Denain to Valenciennes and Douai there is scarcely a mine that has not been affected by the strike. M. Thiers has addressed a very energetic despatch to the préfets of the northern departments calling upon them to maintain order by the most severe measures should they prove necessary, and has furthermore dispatched some 5000 men to provide them with the means of doing so. There has been an encounter between the disaffected workmen and the troops at Denain, in which the former had one man killed and three wounded; but, alarmed by the vigorous conduct of the authorities, most of the men on strike are now beginning to return to their work.

The only surviving son of the Duc d'Aumale, the youthful Duc de Guise, died on Wednesday last, from an attack of scarlet fever, in the Duc's mansion in the Faubourg St. Honoré. The young Prince was buried on Saturday morning in the cemetery of Dreux, in presence of the whole Orleans family. Funeral services were said on the same day in the Church of St. Philippe-du-Roule, in Paris, and in the chapel erected at Neuilly in memory of the ill-fated Duc d'Orleans, eldest son of King Louis Philippe. Upon learning the sad intelligence of the Prince's death, Queen Victoria dispatched a telegram of condolence to his father.

One of those interminable discussions relative to the moral position of women in modern French society has again broken forth. It was commenced by M. d'Ideville in a criticism of what is known over here as the *affaire Dubourg*. M. Alexandre Dumas fils at once judged the occasion apropos to rush into print with one of those essentially clever, but somewhat immoral, brochures which no one better than he knows how to concoct. It was not to be expected that the discussion would cease with the publication of "L'Homme-Femme," the title which he assigned to his work. Accordingly, we have to-day a reply to it by M. Emile de Girardin, entitled "L'Homme et la Femme," scarcely more moral in tone, but far more logically conceived, and displaying far more real knowledge of the subject. For the sake of the reputations of their fellow countrymen and women, however, it is to be regretted that these authors should not have remembered Napoleon I.'s maxim, and should have washed their *linge sale* in public. Notwithstanding the objectionable character of the work, "L'Homme-Femme" has met with an enormous success, having gone through no less than ten editions in little more than a fortnight, and M. de Girardin's book will, no doubt, be quite as much sought after.

SPAIN.

The King left Santander on Tuesday for Madrid. While there he dropped all state, went about in a plain dress, and lodged at the Sardinero, the bathing-place of Santander, in a modest house placed at his disposition by the Marquis del Piombo. On Wednesday week he opened the annual agricultural show at Santander. On the same day Senor Zorrilla returned to Madrid. There were great crowds at the station to witness his departure. The King was represented by General Burgos and other officers of the household. His Majesty attended a ball in the Sardinero on Saturday night. On Sunday he distributed the prizes at the agricultural show, and was much cheered. In the afternoon he embarked in the yacht of the Regatta Club, and sailed round the harbour. The five war-vessels were all dressed out, and had their yards manned. At night his Majesty attended an open-air entertainment in the gardens, which were illuminated, and was received with every mark of respect. On Monday morning he went in one of the war-vessels to Santona.

Another proclamation has been issued by Don Carlos, this time addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia. It calls upon Spaniards to aid "in the work of redemption, which will soon become a reality," and promises the restoration of the charters taken away by Philip V.

BELGIUM.

The Queen of the Belgians, at Brussels, has given birth to a daughter. The infant Princess is christened Clementine Albertine Marie Leopoldine.

ITALY.

All the elections which took place on Sunday were favourable to the Liberals. There have been enthusiastic demonstrations in various cities to celebrate these victories.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sumner has declared himself in favour of Mr. Greeley, and has published a letter addressed to the coloured citizens of

the United States in support of that gentleman. He praises Mr. Greeley's labours in the cause of the abolition of slavery, his honesty and industry, and speaks of General Grant as having entered upon the war as a pro-slavery Democrat.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bulman, G. R., to be Rector of Shindcliffe, Durham.
Buxton, Harry John Wilmot; Rector of Ifield, and Chaplain of St. Andrew's Waterside Mission, Gravesend.
Chorlton, S.; Vicar of Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
Hey, John; Vicar of Arthington, Yorkshire.
Holmes, T.; Rector of Adwick-le-Strut, Doncaster.
Huthwaite, T.; Vicar of Christ Church, Nailsea, Somerset.
Nash, J. E.; Vicar of Elberton, Gloucestershire.
Newman, O. D.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick.
Teale, W. H.; Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.
Wall, R.; Vicar of St. James's, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
Ware, W.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Dorking.
Wood, L. W.; Vicar of Duntun Bassett, Leicestershire.
Cosens, W. Reynier; Rural Dean of Dudley.

The alabaster statue of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, by George Nelson, has been placed on its pedestal in Alderley Church, Cheshire.

A legacy of £5000 has been left towards the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral, and donations have been given for the erection of three additional statues on the west front.

On Tuesday afternoon the Bishop of Rochester consecrated a new church dedicated to St. Luke, which has been erected in Evelyn-street, Lower-road, Deptford.

On Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new church at Chiselhurst, in the presence of a large number of clergymen and gentlemen. It is called Christ Church, and is near the railway station. The Rev. William Fleming has been appointed the first Incumbent.

Last Sunday evening the special services at Westminster Abbey were brought to a close for the present season. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, who made an earnest appeal on behalf of the funds of the Association for the Deaf and Dumb, which was liberally responded to.

On St. James's Day the Church of St. Mark, Lincoln, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. This makes the third of the ancient parish churches of Lincoln that has been rebuilt since the appointment of Bishop Wordsworth in 1869; in addition to which St. Martin's is nearly ready for consecration, and St. Mary-le-Wigford has been subjected to a repair almost equal to a rebuilding.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have jointly replied to the memorial promoted by the Earl of Shaftesbury respecting the use of the Athanasian Creed in the public services of the Church. They recite the various attempts that have been made to overcome the objections to the Creed, and assure the memorialists that they will endeavour, in conjunction with their brethren, to devise some plan which, while it will not offend the legitimate scruples of those who would retain the Creed, will meet the wishes of that large body of persons who object to the solemn use of words which they regard as unauthorised in their most obvious sense either by the letter or the spirit of holy scripture.

A handsome pair of plated dishes has been presented to the Rev. A. O. Russell by the congregation of St. Paul's, Westleigh, on his appointment to the Vicarage of Middleton, Norfolk. The *Guardian* reports some testimonials:—A massive silver inkstand, with suitable inscription, and a purse of money have been presented to the Rev. J. S. Gilderdale, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, Chaplain of All Saints', Dresden, by a number of old friends in England. The boys of the Forest School, where Mr. Gilderdale acted as second master for eighteen years, had already presented him with a piece of plate, "as a mark of their esteem and their regret at losing" him. The Rev. G. Walker, M.A., has received a handsome silver tea-tray and inkstand from his parishioners and friends, on resigning, from impaired health, Belford Vicarage, Northumberland. The Rev. F. Haden Cope, M.A., late Curate-in-Charge of Wimslow, Cheshire, has received the following testimonials on resigning that charge: from the teachers and scholars—present of plate, with address, together with an elegant photograph-album to Mrs. Cope; from the Rev. W. Brownlow, M.A., Rector—service of plate, value £105; from the parishioners—an address signed by 750 householders. Mr. Cope had previously received from the congregation a salver in silver of large size, bearing a suitable inscription.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The results of the examination of candidates for election to the foundation of Eton College have just been made known by the school authorities. The list is as follows:—1, Impey; 2, Hawkins; 3, F. B. Jackson; 4, Maclean; 5, Orlebar; 6, Chitty; 7, How; 8, Mills; 9, Clough; 10, Huntingford; 11, Garland.

The result of the examination for scholarships at Leamington College is as follows:—The senior mathematical scholarship of £50 is awarded to Kyrke, mi., of that college; the junior mathematical scholarship of £50 to Armitage, of Repton School; the two junior classical scholarships of £25 each to Clark and Boudier, both of the college. An exhibition of £10 is awarded to Hall, of the college.

The annual exhibition at the Edinburgh High School took place on Thursday week. Bailie Lewis presided, and presented the prizes in the absence of the Lord Provost.

On Thursday week Dr. Vaughan distributed the prizes of St. Olave's Grammar School; Lord George Hamilton, the prizes of the St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School; the prizes of St. Peter's College, Eaton-square, and of Stockwell Grammar School were presented; and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild gave the prizes to the pupils of the Jews' Free School, Spitalfields.

Yesterday week the distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the Middle-Class School Corporation was made by Countess Granville, in the Royal Albert Hall; the prizes at the City of London School by the Lord Mayor; those of Reading School, in the presence of the Mayor and Town Council; and Abingdon School, which is more than three centuries old, had its speech-day.

The Duke of Argyll distributed the prizes awarded to some of the students at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, on Saturday. He congratulated both the professors and the students on the marked success which had attended the first session of the college.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls was made, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, by the Bishop of London, who took occasion to make some observations on the importance of the education of women.

Prince Arthur, on Tuesday, distributed the prizes to the successful scholars of Dover College. The Mayor, in the absence of Earl Granville, president of the college, occupied the chair. His Royal Highness at the close delivered a pleasing and appropriate address.

The award of prizes and delivery of speeches at the Stationers' School took place on Tuesday; the chair being occupied by the master of the company, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Westminster Palace Hotel, yesterday week, a meeting was held for the purpose of advocating the purchase by the Government of all the railways in the kingdom.

The distribution of that portion of the sum of £2000 awarded for a gold crown and chalice captured at Magdala allotted to the Naval Brigade has begun at Somerset House.

The Company of Mercers have contributed £100 to the funds of the Camden School for Girls, and the Company of Haberdashers have given fifty guineas.

Mrs. Marie Hilton, the founder and hon. superintendent of the Crèche in Stepney causeway, Ratcliff, of which Princess Christian has recently become the patroness, has received from her Royal Highness £5 for the funds of the institution.

A largely attended meeting of Honduras bondholders was held yesterday week, at which Captain Bedford Pim and one or two other gentlemen gave explanations that were accepted by the meeting as satisfactory, and a vote of confidence was passed in the present Honduras Government.

Two important deputations waited, last Monday, on the Home Secretary—one in favour of and the other against the bill now before Parliament to amend the Factory Acts by shortening the hours of labour for women and children. Mr. Bruce promised to give his best attention to the facts and arguments laid before him.

The Local Government Board have declined to accede to the suggestion that the Smallpox Hospital at Hampstead should be used for the reception of harmless persons of the chronic or imbecile class. It is held that it would not be expedient to divert the institution from the purpose for which it was designed, "and which it has so admirably fulfilled."

The improvement by throwing St. Mary's-churchyard into the street, for the purpose of widening the carriage and foot ways in the Strand, is being carried out. A footpath alongside the church is to be formed, and the *Builder* understands that the portion of the churchyard at the west end of the church, with the exception of a small space in front of the steps, is to be added to the street.

At the Mansion House a meeting was held, on Thursday week, urging the Government to take steps to secure the entire abolition of the slave trade in Eastern Africa. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Russell Gurney, Lord Stratheden, and Major-General Rigby; and it was stated that by a payment of £8000 per annum for a few years the trade might be abolished. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Earl Granville.

To induce the Lord Mayor to lend his aid towards raising a fund in support of Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home, an influential deputation waited upon his Lordship at the Mansion House on Tuesday, and, having explained that the home was free to all, and that it was greatly in want of funds, the Lord Mayor promised to open a list of subscriptions, and to hold a meeting early in October for the purposes suggested by the deputation.

At the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, on Thursday week, Countess Russell distributed Mrs. H. W. Peek's prizes to former inmates of the home. After the distribution, her Ladyship, accompanied by Lady Agatha Russell and Lady Amberley, inspected the home, and expressed herself much pleased with the institution. During the proceedings the children sang several pieces, and the band of the 3rd Surrey Militia performed on the lawn.

Certain rules for the regulation of the parks which had been prepared in the Office of Works, but not sanctioned, were circulated by mistake; and we are requested to state that the only rule issued under the authority of the Office of Works is the following:—"This park may be used and enjoyed in the same manner (so far as is consistent with the statutory regulations) as it was used and enjoyed before the passing of the Parks Regulation Act, 1872."

At the Court of Common Council, on Monday, a scheme for a substantial increase of the pay of the City police was presented. The pay of the constables is to be increased from 2s. to 3s. per week, and the sergeants are to receive an increase of 3s. per week. The inspectors' pay will be raised from 10s. to 15s. per week, and the superintendents' salaries are to be raised from £360 to £350 a year. The total annual increase of the cost of the City police resulting from this change will amount to £5217.

Mr. Roger Eykyn, M.P., presided, on Monday, over an important conference of representatives from the police and constabulary forces of the United Kingdom, assembled to discuss police interests generally, and especially the claims of the body in regard to superannuation. It was unanimously resolved to urge upon the Government the constitution, upon a sure basis, of a system of superannuation which, irrespective of health, would entitle every member to two-thirds of his pay after twenty-one years' service.

The seventh annual meeting of the Quekett Microscopical Club was held, yesterday week, at University College, Gower-street, when the retiring president, Dr. Lionel S. Beale, F.R.S., gave his valedictory address. This club, which was established to afford young microscopists that assistance in working out the various details of microscopical science which only association with the more experienced can give, now numbers over 540 members, and its career has been attended by unprecedented success. The president for the year 1872-3 is Dr. Robert Braithwaite, F.L.S.

Mr. C. Reed, M.P., on Thursday week, presided over the half-yearly meeting of the Dissenting Deputies. In reviewing the legislation of the Session, so far as it affected the civil rights of Protestant Nonconformists, he called attention to the recent shelving of the Burials Bill, and expressed a hope that in the recess both Dissenters and generous Churchmen would unite in the endeavour to obtain perfect religious equality. Resolutions of thanks were voted to Mr. Miall, Mr. Morley, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Hinde Palmer, and other members who had taken a prominent part in promoting the measures in which the deputies were interested.

The Elcho challenge shield, the Snider international trophy, and the Irish challenge cup, having been won this year by Englishmen, were last Saturday handed over to the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall, with a view to their safe custody until the next competition. The prizes were conveyed on gun-carriages from the Thames Embankment to Guildhall, with an escort of the Honourable Artillery Company, under the command of Captain Defries. At the Guildhall, Mr. Wells, M.P., presented the Elcho shield, and Captain Field the Snider trophy, and the Lord Mayor briefly responded. Private Wyatt, the winner of the Irish challenge cup, was not present.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Among the subjects which will be brought under the consideration of the Iron and Steel Institute at their approaching meeting, at Glasgow, there is none more important than that of the right construction of rolling-mills, which, until the subject was lately taken up by Messrs. Nasmyth, Ramsbottom, and others, remained in the same state in which Cort left it. The improvement which Cort introduced of making bars and plates by rolling out the red-hot iron instead of forming it into the required shape under the hammer was a very valuable one. But when the rolling of rails was introduced, and of large plates for boilers and ship-building, the engine power previously employed became insufficient, and the practice consequently became usual of storing up a sufficiency of power in a swift and heavy fly-wheel, to enable the iron to be carried through the rolls before the speed of the engine had been reduced to any serious extent. The inherent vice of this procedure was that if from any cause the rolls got gorged and the motion was suddenly arrested, as the swift fly could not be suddenly stopped, something necessarily gave way; and it was usual to introduce a breaking spindle between the rolls and the fly, which spindle, being the weakest part, would, by its fracture, avert damage to the more complex parts of the machine. But even this expedient gave trouble. The breaking spindle could not be replaced without considerable labour and delay. If made weak it was often breaking. If made strong some other part broke instead. Friction clutches have since been tried, and are preferable. They can be screwed up to such a point that they will slip before the shaft breaks, and they are capable of accurate adjustment, so that they are greatly superior to the breaking spindle. But it has been shown by Mr. Nasmyth, Mr. Ramsbottom, and others that the preferable remedy is to use larger engines, and to discard the fly-wheel altogether. In the mill for rolling armour-plates erected at the Millwall ironworks the fly-wheel weighs one hundred tons, and it is clear that such a wheel rotating at a high velocity cannot be suddenly stopped. If, however, the fly-wheel be discarded, the engines driving the mill can be stopped or reversed immediately, as in the case of a steam-boat or railway-train; and if the rolls should become gorged the worst that can befall is that the engines will stop of their own accord without breaking anything. In rolling rails it is very important to have them rolled in long lengths. In the old rolling-mills, with the rolls always turning in the same direction, the iron, after having been passed through the rolls, has to be returned over the top of them to be passed through again, and the difficulty of handling great lengths is so serious that the operation is not attempted. But when the engines are without a fly-wheel the rail, whatever its length, can be drawn back through the rolls by merely reversing the engines; and not only will greater exemption from break-downs be thus obtained, but more work will be done in the same time and longer lengths will be obtainable.

A method of printing from photographs adopted at Krupp's works at Essen, in Prussia, consists in the employment of a sensitive film of gelatine containing bichromate of potash. This film is spread upon thick glass, and, after exposure in the camera in the usual way, the photographic image is fixed by liquid ammonia. The picture is invisible until the inking roller has been passed over the glass plate, which may be printed from in much the same way as a lithographic stone. About 5000 impressions have been taken from a glass plate prepared in this way, the plate being in all cases strong enough to be capable of being passed through the press without injury.

Advices from Bucharest announce the completion of the negotiations between Austria and Turkey for the improvement of the Danube navigation. The necessary works have been designed by Mr. W. J. McAlpine, an eminent American engineer.

A great aquarium is being constructed at Naples. It is 100 ft. distant from the sea, and is 100 ft. long, 70 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high. The lower story will contain the tanks of the great aquarium, and the upper will contain twenty-four rooms for laboratories, a library and collections, and lodging-rooms for three or four zoologists. A continuous current of sea water will pass through all the tanks.

A new test for the intensity of light has been proposed, consisting of a solution of nitro-prussid of iron, which light changes into prussian blue. The prussian blue, being insoluble, is precipitated, and the intensity of the light is determined by the amount of the precipitate.

M. Daresté finds that starch sometimes exists in the animal economy, which, like vegetable starch, gives a blue colour with iodine. Its appearance is accounted for by the supposed re-transformation of grape sugar into starch. It has long been known that starch is easily transformed into grape sugar.

The best mode of resisting or avoiding the attacks of submarine shot and torpedoes in war-vessels is a subject of much importance. Mr. Merrifield suggests that the interior of the vessel should be divided into cells, which will localise the injury; and we long since suggested the introduction of compressed air beneath the 'tween decks, so that, if a hole were made in the bottom, water could not enter, any more than it can enter the open bottom of a diving-bell. It would be well, also, in such vessels to have a good number of bulkheads, both longitudinal and transverse.

A correspondent of the *Chemical News* states that large bottles may be more easily emptied of liquid if the liquid be put into rotation, as a tube of liquid is thus formed which allows air to enter through its centre, and the liquid flows smoothly out. This method may be serviceable in emptying large carboys of sulphuric acid, where it is important that splashing should be avoided.

It is stated in *Dingler's Journal* that some cases had occurred in which silk fabrics took fire when being carried by railway. The evil was traced to the existence of picrate of lead in the dye, and experiments show that a very moderate amount of friction suffices to ignite goods in which this substance is present.

Metallic money being now scarce in France, the project of an aluminium coinage has been projected, and has obtained the sanction of high chemical authorities. For the present the scheme is postponed; but the experiments on the subject are being continued, and the project may hereafter be revived with success.

The experiments which have been made by firing shot against the turret of the Glatton are regarded as giving favourable evidence of the advantages of the monitor system of construction. The vessel has also proved herself a good sea-boat. These discoveries come rather late, since the same conclusions might have been arrived at from data previously accessible. We want a monitor with a single turret, plated with iron 24 in. thick, and with 18-in. armour on the sides, backed with several feet of oak. Such a monitor would keep out the shot from any existing gun, and would be really efficient. Why are we, in our latest advances, always kept on the verge of inefficiency? The displacement of such a vessel, with fifteen knots of speed, would not be greater than that of the Bellerophon.

FINE ARTS.

A fortnight ago we gave some quotations from the reports on the International Exhibition of 1871 issued by the French Commission, the quotations having reference to painting, sculpture, and ceramics. We now add a few extracts from the same instructive reports relating to terra-cotta, architecture, &c. All the reporters express warm admiration of the terra-cotta ware of our leading manufacturers, and its application in the South Kensington Museum buildings. The colour of the material there applied is extolled as resembling the tone which certain marbles gilded by the climate of Italy assume. M. Viollet le Duc says:—"This application, on a grand scale, of a solid material capable of being moulded and modelled in the most various forms, seems to be one of the most important results which the English have ever achieved in industrial art. We are not dealing here with the caprice of an architect, or an archaeological fancy, but with the practical application of an improved art, the employment of a material, the base of which is the soil of the country, and inexhaustible." His praise extends generally to the terra-cotta articles shown by the English manufacturers—the floor and wall tiles of various kinds, bricks of all forms, columns and entire windows, "all set up, good in style, and solid in arrangement," bell-turrets, chimneys, and chimney-pieces, balustrades, and even whole staircases in terra-cotta, and enamelled like majolica—in short, all that is required for the construction and decoration of any kind of building. Our efforts in mosaic-work are likewise warmly recognised. M. Gruyer also points out that "the terra-cotta, although moulded, has the fine outlines of sculpture, the edges being as sharp as if cut with a chisel." We may safely add that this sharpness will be far more permanent than in stone or marble sculpture. This reporter further describes and eulogises the refreshment-rooms at South Kensington. Professor de Luynes, who reports specially on ceramics, is quite as laudatory respecting the English terra-cotta, faïences, mosaics, &c.

On the other hand, the reporters are very severe on our architecture. M. Viollet-le-Duc, speaking of plans and drawings shown in the Albert Hall, recognises the proofs of long and conscientious labour, but finds "little sign of intelligence in the art of construction; and, above all, complete want of observance of the architectural proprieties in matters of taste as well as logically. There is a little of every kind—Byzantine, Roman, Gothic, Renaissance, Louis IV., and Neo-Greek; but, whatever the epoch or the century selected by them, the English architects mix it with a foreign element, which destroys the harmony and introduces disorder." As an illustration, M. Viollet-le-Duc cites the Albert Memorial:—"This monument, which has the form of an immense baldachin, recalls the Italian Gothic style. It is surmounted by a sharp spire, and four decorated gables ornamented with mosaics. In a word, everything so far recalls the Middle Ages. But, on the four angles of the steps forming the basement of the monument are placed groups in white marble, conceived in the antique style—that is to say, composed of allegorical and nude figures. I say nothing of the proportion of the figures, which is in complete discord with the rest of the monument, but I must insist on the deplorable effects caused by these discrepancies. In all modern English architecture it is the same; there is a want of unity and (I repeat it) of harmony. English architects, however, know how to find the laws of logic and good sense when they touch practical subjects. Take, for instance, their plans for schools, hospitals, asylums, railway stations, markets, factories, and workshops." M. Viollet-le-Duc (as also M. Gruyer) passes a still stronger condemnation on nearly all the decorative furniture exhibited.

The designs by Mr. Penrose, the official "surveyor" (i.e., architect) to St. Paul's, are on view in the Chapter House. They are a modification of those exhibited in the form of a model at the Royal Academy, in Trafalgar-square, a few years back. Mr. Penrose states that he is alone responsible for the designs, and up to the present time they have been submitted neither to the executive committee nor to the Dean and Chapter. "This exhibition," says Mr. Penrose, "interferes with nothing that has been done during the last few months in relation to the appointment of an architect; but by the terms of the arrangements that have been made he (Mr. Penrose) was not to be precluded from submitting for the consideration of the committee certain designs on which he was already engaged under instructions given him, and those now on view in the Chapter-room are the designs in question."

The prizes of the Art-Union of London for 1872 will be on view, on and after the 12th inst., at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. The picture selected for the current year's engraving is Mr. F. Goodall's "Rebekah and Abraham's Servant." This is a work of higher character than is usually selected, and we trust that popular appreciation of its excellence will be manifested in an increased number of subscribers.

"HOMEWARDS."

Two pictures by the same artist could scarcely be more diverse in subject and character than those which Mr. Peter Graham has this year exhibited at the Royal Academy—the grand view through mist and watery sunlight of the precipitous cliffs of the western coast of Sutherlandshire, which form the "cradle" and haunt of millions of sea-birds; and this bit of Lowland scenery, with elements so few and ordinary, and so placid and simple in its effect. Yet this picture of an auld farmer taking his plough team "homewards" across a burn in the gloaming has sterling merits of its own. The effect of the sky just after sundown, and of the gathering gloom relieved only by reflected light, is exceedingly truthful. Nor will the picture be found wanting in sentiment, especially to a Scotchman. "The Cotter's Saturday Night" of Burns will very probably suggest itself; and two stanzas in particular of that poem, though they do not coincide in every detail, are the most fitting accompaniment to the picture that occurs to us:—

November chill blows loud wi' angry sigh;
The short'ning winter-day is near a close;
The miry beasts retreating frae the plough,
The black'ning trains o' crows to their repose;
The toll-worn cotter frae his labour goes,
This night his weekly mull is at an end,
Collects his spades, his mattocks, and his hoes,
Hoping the morn in ease and rest to spend,
And weary o'er the moor, his course does homeward bend.

At length his lonely cot appears in view,
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree;
The expectant wee-things, toddlin, stacher thro',
To meet their dad, wi' flichterin' noise and glee.
His wee bit ingle, blinkin bonnily,
His clane hearth stane, his thriftie wife's smile,
The hupping infant prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary, carking cares beguile,
An' makes him quite forget his labour an' his toil.

The latest explorer of Nicaragua, Mr. Crossman, reports in favour of the practicability of an inter-oceanic ship canal.

The next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of the 22nd inst.



"HOMEWARDS," BY PETER GRAHAM.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"FLIGHT OF THE QUEEN OF JAMES II." BY ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART-GALLERY

It is difficult to bespeak the sympathy for Mary of Modena, the second wife of the last of the Stuarts, to which she seems fairly entitled, so much is the memory of her ignoble lord despised. In her lifetime she was the victim—undeservedly, it would appear—at once of her weak husband's inconstancy, and of many popular prejudices. An injustice—for there can be little doubt that it was an injustice—from which she suffered very deeply was the belief generally entertained by the enemies of James, that her son, the heir to the throne, who was afterwards to be known by the contemptuous epithet of the Pretender, was supposititious—that the child of some other person was foisted on the nation by a trick of the Jesuits. Macaulay, who cannot be suspected of any partiality towards

James or his Queen, clearly points out the absurdity of suspecting the legitimacy of the Prince of Wales. The narrative of the perilous flight of the poor Queen, with her infant, then only six months old, when the feeble King had himself resolved to flee before the steady advance of William of Orange, is not a little pathetic. The story is told by contemporary chroniclers with touching details; and one of the most anxious situations in which Mary found herself is effectively brought before us in the picture, by Mr. A. Johnston, which we have engraved. The King intrusted the hazardous office of conveying the Queen and Prince out of the country to the Count of Lauzun and his friend St. Victor, two gentlemen of the old knight-errant stamp; and the Queen was attended by two

of her women. The enterprise was, as we have said, highly dangerous, for London was in a state of extreme agitation and no foreigner could appear in the streets without risk of being stopped, questioned, and carried before the magistrate, as a Jesuit in disguise. In the dead of a stormy December night the party stole down the "backstairs" of the Whitehall Palace, carrying with them some of the Royal jewels, and embarked in a small open skiff. The night was bitterly cold and intensely dark, the rain fell heavily, the waves ran high. The Queen had no other protection than a large hooded cloak, which, however, shrouded the infant at her bosom, who lay sweetly sleeping till the escape was effected. At length the boat reached Lambeth, and the fugitives landed near an inn,

where a coach and horses were to be in waiting. Some time elapsed, however, before the horses were harnessed. Mary, afraid that she might be recognised, would not enter the house. She remained with her child standing for shelter (as the painter represents) under the tower of Lambeth Church, and distracted with terror whenever the ostler approached her with his lantern. Some historians of that period declare that the Queen remained an hour under the walls of the old church, but the delay appears to have been comparatively brief. At length the fugitives started, and reached Gravesend safely, whence they embarked in a yacht which proceeded down the river with a fair wind. St. Victor, having seen the yacht under sail, rode back with the good news to Whitehall.

The picture, which has so much interest, is exhibited in the gallery of the Crystal Palace, where it has been deservedly awarded one of the principal prizes given by the directors. We may take the opportunity of adding that a marked improvement is observable in the average quality of the pictures this year exhibited at Sydenham, and that the collection is deserving a visit.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Unlike his father, the present Earl of Derby has no taste for horseracing. He is so ill-informed on matters of the turf that he was, perhaps, not aware that last Monday was the eve of the Goodwood meeting. For if he had known this fact he might not have brought forward his impeachment of Mr. Ayrton—in the matter of Dr. Hooker, of Kew Gardens—on an evening when the House of Lords was sure to be ill attended, and indisposed to enter into a controversy. Under these unfavourable circumstances Lord Derby delivered an evidently prepared speech, which seemed to lie in manuscript before him; and therefore, perhaps, it fell rather heavily on the ears and minds of the audience. The course taken by the Government, in reply, was, on the face of it, very odd; but it was perhaps intended to be tactical, and to show that they thought little of the attack on their subordinate colleague. For, surely, the Duke of St. Albans could not have been selected to meet the first shock of a vital impeachment; and it seemed as if Ministers wished to signify in action that anybody would do to reply to Lord Derby on this occasion. The Grand Falconer of England, and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, is a great personage in the abstract; but the actual Duke of St. Albans is not a powerful orator, and he now appeared more than indifferent to the task set before him. In one respect he was successful—he nearly extinguished the discussion, no one on the Opposition side rising after him; and the next business was in the act of being called on when Lord Halifax rose. He, with that unerring faculty which is peculiar to him, of complicating every question, contrived to render it dubious whether he was defending Mr. Ayrton or not. At length, Lord Stanley of Alderley, who played the part of a "candid friend," stamped out the expiring embers of a debate which, for its purpose and intent, was an entire failure.

It may sound strange, and some people may turn up the nose of their minds at the idea, but it must be owned that the discussions on the Licensing Bill have been the chief features of recent Parliamentary proceedings, and they deserve to be treated epically. On one day, when this measure was in consideration, nothing could exceed the fervour, the animation, the heated enthusiasm which prevailed in the House of Commons. The matter in hand was a clause which inflicts stringent penalties on publicans for permitting a certain class of persons to resort to their houses; and not only did the chartered champions of the tapsters, such as Mr. Locke and Mr. Harvey Lewis, redouble their efforts to prevent the curtailing of this license, which they called the liberty of their clients; but a constitutional lawyer, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, intervened with grave constitutional objections, and a criminal lawyer, Mr. Straight, was urgent against the creation of trap-like felonies. The dispute ran so high that there was a scene of brawling and confusion. The Ministry, and Mr. Bruce in particular, were so twitted and badgered, that the Home Secretary lost his equanimity, and railed against his opponents, half threatening to give up the bill. In the event, by means of a coalition between a section of the Opposition, the champions of the tapsters and the constitutional and criminal lawyers, Ministers were put into a respectable minority, and a salutary provision of the bill was lost. This same bill has been productive of a Parliamentary phenomenon, for to it has been owing the earliest Saturday-meeting in any Session yet on record; and the sitting on that day was not, as usual, a merely formal one, but a large number of members were present. The proceedings were fast and furious; a dozen candidates sprang at once to their feet, and roared together at the top of their voices, to the great discomfiture of the chairman. Such was the tumult, the antagonism, and the disorder, that practically this sacrificial Saturday sitting was productive of nothing but additional complication. It fully justified the oracular inquiry of Mr. Henley late in the afternoon, "For what were we brought here on a Saturday?"

The debate on the impeachment of Mr. Justice Keogh seems to have fallen so far into the region of the past that it is almost superfluous to allude to it now. But a word or two may be said historically about it. In the first place, it may be taken as certain that, in most respects, the discussion was a disappointment to those who expected sensation from the speech of Mr. Butt; for this, as a presentation of his case, was by no means powerful. Its effect was questionably shown by the fact that after it the attendance of members was reduced to the minimum. The debate waned and dulled, and, though waked up again into vigorous life by the splendid oration of Mr. Henry James, its reanimation was but temporary; and, curiously enough, it received its coup-de-grace from Mr. Plunkett, of all other men. He is generally pointed, incisive, and occasionally eloquent, whereas on this occasion he was worse than dull. The debate was left so dead that it has been doubtful whether it be capable of resurrection.

The successful appearances of individual members are always matters of interest, and should be recorded. Here, then, may reference be properly made to what may be almost called the brilliant deliverance of Mr. J. D. Lewis, one of the members for Devonport. This gentleman, a product of the last general election, in the earlier part of this Parliament occasionally showed that he had stuff in him; but for some time he has taken no part in the discussions of the House. He had, therefore, a touch of novelty about him when he came to oppose Mr. Gilpin's Bill for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and to encounter a tremendous—so to speak—broad-wheeled heavy waggon of a speech from its promoter. In this effort he displayed every quality of a skilful arguer and accomplished rhetorician, and in a certain sense he made an unpleasant subject not disagreeable. A tribute, too, must be paid to Mr. Tipping, who entered on the consideration of homicide, especially as illustrated by his own experiences in Italy, in a cheerful, airy, smiling, nearly comic manner, and was really successful in treating murder "as a fine art."

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Bangor moved an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to refuse her sanction to a scheme prepared by the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of Hughes's charity, at Beaumaris. The Marquis of Salisbury supported the motion, and protested against Dissenting raids on the property of the Church of England. Lord Lyttelton, in defending the scheme, repudiated with contempt the insinuation that sectarian motives had prompted the action of the Commissioners. The motion was carried against the Government by 64 against 50 votes. A similar address, which was moved by Lord Salisbury, with regard to Tideswell School, Derbyshire, was agreed to without a division. The Inclosure Law Amendment Bill, which had been greatly altered in Committee, was finally thrown out by 65 votes against 53, on the motion of the Duke of Northumberland. The House then went into Committee on the Coal-Mines Regulation Bill. In the course of the discussion, Lord Salisbury said he had been informed on excellent authority that the operation of the bill would reduce the produce of coal by 18 per cent.

The Earl of Derby called attention, on Monday, to the case of Dr. Hooker, director of Kew Gardens, and the treatment to which he had been subjected at the hands of the First Commissioner of Works. The conclusion which the noble Earl said he had arrived at from a perusal of the correspondence was that Dr. Hooker had suffered grievously, whilst the singular spectacle was presented of Mr. Ayrton being left without a single voice heard in his favour. The conduct of the latter as a member of the Government was, in fact, unprecedented. It was one of the best illustrations their Lordships could have of the way the work of a department ought not to be done, and it was only to be accounted for by attributing it to overweening arrogance, springing from the position in which Mr. Ayrton found himself placed. His action had, in short, been harsh, peremptory, and vexatious in the last degree. The Duke of St. Albans entered into an explanation as to the management of Kew Gardens, and said that the Government were anxious to retain Dr. Hooker in the service of the public. After a few words from Lord Halifax and Lord Stanley, the subject dropped. The Marquis of Salisbury, in moving for papers on the subject of the introduction of responsible government at the Cape of Good Hope, said that the manner in which the Colonial Office had acted in the matter was another illustration of the contemptuous way in which the Government treated that House. Earl Granville warmly remonstrated, and asked for proofs; and the Marquis of Salisbury referred him to the Royal Warrant abolishing purchase and the refusal to grant an inquiry into the recent promotions in the Guards. The Earl of Kimberley accused the Marquis of Salisbury of great exaggeration, and said he should advise the Queen to sanction the bill which has just passed both Houses of the Colonial Legislature.

On Tuesday the Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections Bill, the Wild Birds' Protection Bill, and the Factories (Steam Whistles) Bill were passed through Committee; the Statute Law Revision (Ireland) Bill, the Countess of Mayo's Annuity Bill, the Military Manœuvres Bill, and the Parish Constables' Abolition Bill were read the second time; the Commons' amendments to the Church Seats Bill were agreed to; and the Railway Rolling Stock (Distraint) Bill, the Bastardy Law Amendment Bill, and the Judges' Salaries Bill were read the third time and passed. Lord Redesdale having inquired whether there was any objection to an audit of the public accounts between Mr. Leonard Edmunds and the Crown being directed under the Act 29 and 30 Vict., c. 39, Earl Granville replied that Government could not assent to it, as the matter had been settled by arbitration. Lord Redesdale intimated his opinion that Mr. Edmunds had not been justly dealt with by the Treasury; whilst Lord Melville complained that every possible obstacle had been interposed in the way of that gentleman obtaining redress, and declared that there had really been no arbitration. Earl Granville, to prove that there had been, read the terms of the award, and then, after a few words from Lord Redesdale, the subject dropped.

On Thursday Lord Napier of Merchistoun took the oath and his seat as Baron Ettrick. Viscount Sydney brought down a message from the Queen, in reply to an address from their Lordships, in reference to the school of David Hughes at Beaumaris, and the schools at Felstead and Tidewells. Her Majesty replied that she would withhold her assent from the schemes relating to those charities which had been prepared by the Endowed Schools Commissioners. The following bills were severally read the third time and passed:—The Victoria Park, the Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections the Mines (Coal) Regulation, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation, the Besses Lights (Ceylon), the Factories (Steam Whistles), and the Adulteration of Food, Drugs, &c., Bills. The Countess of Mayo's Annuity Bill and the Military Manœuvres Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting yesterday week the Intoxicating Liquors (Licensing) Bill was further considered in Committee, commencing with clause 14. Progress was made as far as clause 22, and Mr. Bruce stated that the bill would be taken again at a morning sitting, from twelve to four next day. Several bills were forwarded a stage and the sitting was then suspended. At the evening sitting Mr. Vernon Harcourt called attention to the report of the Judicature Commission. He moved a resolution affirming that it is desirable that Government should next Session present a measure for the reform and reconstruction of the judicial organisation of the country. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Gladstone, the law officers of the Crown, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Henley, Mr. Graves, Dr. Ball, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Osborne Morgan, and others, took part, and eventually Mr. Harcourt's resolution was negatived by 60 to 45. The Treaty of Washington Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House met on Saturday afternoon in order to proceed with the consideration in Committee of the Licensing Bill. The provisions for the hours of closing gave rise to a long and rambling discussion, and the only points settled were that the hours of closing on Sundays should be from three to six, and that the hour of opening on week days should be five a.m. The Military Manœuvres Bill was read the third time, and the Pawnbrokers Bill was reported.

There were on Monday thirty-eight orders of the day and twenty-four notices of question, besides motions, down on the paper, the questions and motions embracing a great variety of subjects. Mr. Miall gave notice that he intends to move next year that the Established Churches of England and Scotland ought to be disestablished. The House went into Committee of Supply, and, after a discussion of several hours, £28,510 was voted for naval stores. The adjourned debate on the Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) Bill was resumed by Mr. Illingworth, and was continued by Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Bright, Colonel Hogg, Mr. Stanley, and several

other members, and in the end the second reading was carried, on a division, by a majority of 146—170 to 24.

At the early sitting on Tuesday Mr. Forster, replying to a question of Mr. Torrens, said that the Government were not prepared to open the South Kensington and Bethnal-green Museums on Sundays. Mr. C. Forster, referring to the petition lately presented from the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford praying for alterations in the Licensing Bill, stated that, the document having been examined by the officials of the House, it was found that there were a large number of fictitious names attached, and that of the entire 90,000 signatures one half were in the same handwriting. This was both a gross breach of the orders of the House and an abuse of the right of petition, but at this advanced period of the Session an inquiry would be of little use; he moved, therefore, that the order of the 11th, that the petition should lie on the table, be discharged, and that the petition itself be rejected. After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to. On the order for Supply, Mr. Graves moved an address to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the present means of manning the Navy and keeping up the requisite supply of men for the naval reserves, which gave rise to an interesting debate, but the motion was ultimately withdrawn. After several bills had been read the third time and passed the sitting was suspended. On the House resuming, at nine o'clock, it entered on the consideration of the Lords' amendment to the Scotch Education Bill. The principal points on which the House disagreed with the Lords' amendments were these—the Lords had inserted words in the preamble declaring that it had been usual to make legislative provision for religious education. The Lord Advocate moved to strike out these words, and to insert others declaring that it had been the custom to give such religious education, and he carried this motion by 113 to 5. An amendment of the Lords making the education board a Scotch board was accepted with some modifications, the duty and responsibility of distributing the grants resting with the Education Department—72 members for retaining the Lords' amendment, and 128 against it. The Military Forces Localisation Expenses Bill was considered in Committee, after some opposition by Mr. Rylands, which was eventually withdrawn, and a speech by Mr. Whalley against the standing army system.

The business done on Wednesday was merely of a negative character. The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill was moved by Mr. Cross, and Mr. Gladstone admitted that a reform was necessary, and promised the assistance of the Government next Session. After a long debate the bill was rejected. The second reading of the Hosiery Manufacture Wages Bill was moved, and a debate was commenced upon it, but was adjourned at the rising of the House. The Factories (Hours of Labour) Bill, the Sunday Sale of Liquor Bill, and the Union of Benefices Bill were withdrawn.

On Thursday Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Mr. St. Aubyn, said it was the intention of the Government to give their best attention and consideration to the question of local taxation and local government during the recess, with the view and in the hope of submitting proposals to Parliament on the subject next Session. In the proposals which they might make they would look very much to the following points—first, the introduction of the representative principle into institutions where it does not at present obtain; secondly, equality and justice as between landlords and occupiers of the soil; thirdly, equality between the various classes of the community in respect to the aggregate contribution they make to the public burdens; fourthly, to the general economy of public administration; and, lastly, that Government would yield to none in their anxiety in any proposals they might make not only not to weaken, but if possible to strengthen, those invaluable principles of local self-government and local self-control to which they looked as among the main securities of the institutions of this country. On consideration of the Public Health Bill, Mr. Knight, in a lengthened speech, urged a great many objections to the measure, and concluded by moving that the bill be considered that day month. Mr. Gregory having seconded the motion, another debate on the subject took place. The result, however, was the rejection of Mr. Knight's amendment by a majority of 168 to 16. The bill was then considered, and several new clauses introduced into it by the Government.

The Lismore and Fermoy Railway was opened, on Thursday week, by the Duke of Devonshire, at whose cost it was constructed.

The annual exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland opened on Tuesday morning at Kelso, promising to be a great success.

The old Fleet Prison, in Farringdon-street, is about being converted into a memorial hall in connection with the Congregational or Independent body.

The silver tankard designed by Signor Raphael Monti, which formed the £500 prize of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, for the race from Ryde to Cherbourg and Portland, was manufactured by Messrs. Hancock and Co., of Bruton-street, Bond-street.

Last week 2158 births and 1643 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former having been 49, and the latter 140, below the average. Thirty-three persons died from smallpox, 25 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever), and 394 from diarrhoea. The increased mortality from the last-mentioned disease arose principally from the excessive number of fatal attacks in the cases of children.

A serious accident occurred on Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, on the Great Northern Railway, near Barnet. A heavy goods-train had passed Colney Hatch, and had entered the tunnel north of that station, when a special engine followed, and was allowed to enter the tunnel at great speed. It ran into the goods-train, smashing the van and several trucks. The guard was driven through the van, and, it is feared, is fatally injured.—On Tuesday evening an accident occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to the cheap fast train leaving Margate for London at seven o'clock. When the train was a short distance from Margate it came into collision with a first-class carriage, which, by some means, had approached so near to the end of the siding where it stood as to foul the main line. The carriage was much shattered by the concussion, and many splinters flew into the carriages of the train as it passed. The damage was so great that the train put back into Margate station, where the passengers had to wait until a special train was made up to convey them to London. No one was seriously hurt.—On Wednesday evening some loaded trucks became detached from a special goods-train near Chepstow, on the Great Western Railway, and, running down an incline, came into collision with a passenger-train. Between twenty and thirty persons are reported to have been seriously injured. The trucks were destroyed and the engine greatly damaged.

Archæology of the Month.

In a very interesting "Handbook of Wimbledon," which has just appeared from the pen of Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., we find the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, more specifically described than hitherto. Wimbledon, having become the property of the Crown, was, about 1539, given to the Royal favourite, Thomas Cromwell, who thus became owner of the place where he, the son of a Wimbledon blacksmith, first drew breath. The father of Cromwell appears to have lived in what, in 1617, was described as an ancient cottage, called the blacksmith's shop, lying west of the highway leading from Putney to the upper gate, on the south side of the highway from Richmond to Wandsworth, being the sign of the Anchor; and it was here that this strange child of fortune was born. Topographers are hazy upon this identity.

We need scarcely recommend to the reader the very able report of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., upon the restoration of the grand abbey church of St. Alban, especially as regards the coloured decoration of the old wall surfaces:—"Every Norman pier on the north side of the nave is found to have an altar painting on its western side, forming a sort of reredos to the small altar erected against each. These paintings all represent the Crucifixion, and are most valuable specimens of early art. The simple operation of taking off whitewash from surfaces so prodigiously extensive, and doing it with such care and tenderness as not to disturb the painting beneath, is a work of considerable cost."

A paper has been read to the St. Alban's Archæological and Architectural Society, by Mr. Lloyd, "On the Shrines and Altars in St. Alban's Abbey," tracing their history by means of extant documents indicating the evidence existing as to the sites of the different altars. Sir Gilbert Scott now believes the central tower to be perfectly safe. The substructure of St. Alban's shrine has been completed by its innumerable pieces being fitted together, and the whole is reconstructed. Mr. Ruskin recently gave a subscription for the restoration of the shrine, and said that if the special subscriptions did not come in they might look to him for the whole amount. A prominent member of this society, Mr. Richard Grove Lowe, died on June 28, aged seventy-one. He was well acquainted with the Roman and other antiquities of the neighbourhood; and the site of the Roman theatre, not far from St. Michael's Church, was first pointed out by him.

The sculptured bosses in the roof of Norwich Cathedral are to be restored. They represent (with the exception of the interval from Solomon to Christ) the whole course of Scripture history, from the Creation down to the final Judgment. They are of fifteenth-century work, and were rudely painted; early in the present century they were coated with colour-wash, but enough of the original colour remains to guide a skilful and faithful restorer.

The Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., in a paper read by him to the Society of Biblical Archæology, "On the Use of Papyrus among the Accadians," stating papyrus to have been used (as a writing material) by the Accadian inventors of the cuneiform character, as is shown by the various ideographs that denote, on the one hand, "reed," and on the other, "tablet," "writing," &c. The Assyrian name of the papyrus appears from the inscriptions to have been *Ukhu-si*. Confirmatory of this view, Mr. Sayce states that clay tablets have been found in Babylonia with holes to attach some perishable writing material; and, although now not found there, Pliny asserts, lib. xiii., that the papyrus was formerly a native of that country.

The Roman pavement at Bramsdean, in the manor of Woodcote, Hampshire, having been threatened with entire destruction, is to be placed in the new museum at Winchester.

The excursion of the Archæological Institute to Guildford, on the 2nd ult., proved a complete success. The castle and caverns were visited and more fully described by Mr. Clark; and the Church of St. Mary, Abbot's Hospital, and the Crypts, by Mr. Parker. This was done more efficiently by devoting to it the entire day. The great Norman castles which guarded the Vale of the Thames were strikingly detailed; as were also the crypts of the Angel Inn and the opposite house. Of the caverns, Mr. Clark stated them to be evidently chalk quarries; the whole Late Saxon and Early Norman work, supplying material for the castle, the interior of the churches, and the original town. We remember this was the conclusion arrived at some thirty years ago by a party of archæologists, of which John Britton was the leader.

The old Church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, has been reopened, after twelve months' restoration. It was restored or rebuilt in the tenth century. There is a supposed relic of the earlier Saxon church preserved—a rood-cross of stone, with the figure of our Lord crucified rudely sculptured in bas-relief, and the accompanying figures of Mary and St. John standing at each side of the cross. The sun and moon are also carved on the arms of the cross, and round the stone a well-defined foliated border. The cost of the restoration amounts to £5000.

In the Report on Historic Sepulchral Monuments, recently published, it is stated that at St. Mary's, Lambeth, as Mr. Leveson-Gower reports, the blue marble slab, the sole sepulchral monument of Archbishop Bancroft, was "broken during the progress of the works of the church in 1851, and no trace of it now remains." The removal, in 1868, of the remarkable monument called the Tomb of King William Rufus from its ancient position in front of the altar in Winchester Cathedral is another case in point. At Low Leyton church, in Essex, the gravestone of John Strype is reported to the committee to be hidden under the new chancel floor.

The Royal Archæological Institute meeting at Southampton, commenced Aug. 1, will end on Aug. 8—the Lord Bishop of Winchester, F.S.A., president.

The copy of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," "enprynted at Westmestre (sic) by me, Wyllyam Caxton, and fynysshed the ij daye of Septembre, the fyrst yere of the regne of Kyng Richard the Thyrd" (A.D. 1483), sold on June 22 last for £670, by Sotheby Wilkinson, and Hodge, is the only perfect copy known to be extant. It was once the property of Harley, Earl of Oxford, from whom its descent can be traced down to John Peachey, afterwards Lord Selsey, with whose descendants it remained, at West Dean House, near Chichester, down to the present year. From a memorandum on the cover, it appears that this copy was knocked down at a public sale in 1745 for 14s., though some years before Mr. Thomas Hearne certified that "he had never seen so complete a copy, and thought it worth two guineas."

Though it has long been known that the death warrant of Charles I. contains numerous erasures, their nature had never been inquired into. This has now been done by Mr. W. J. Thoms, who has published the result in *Notes and Queries*, No. 237, holding that the warrant was in part signed on the 27th of January, and not on the 29th, as it professes to be; that it was intended to execute the King in the week preceding the 29th; that those to whom the warrant was originally addressed declined the responsibility of seeing it carried out; and that the official record of the proceedings of the High Court of Justice is not to be depended upon.

Mr. R. Day has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a bronze cross found in the county of Longford, in Ireland. The ornaments on this cross are peculiarly Celtic in pattern.

NEW BOOKS.

Though we are all aware that it is impossible to serve God and Mammon, most of us have sufficient regard for the latter to feel a deep interest in the career of any man who has left behind him a fortune calculated by millions. This circumstance alone would attract readers to the *Life and Labours of Mr. Brassey*, by Sir Arthur Helps (Bell and Daldy). That gentleman, in the course of his business, conducted at the rate of a modest three per cent upon the outlay of other persons' money, retained about two millions and a half—the rest of his wealth having "consisted of accumulations." The biographer has treated the subject in a remarkably simple, but solid, bright, and interesting manner. There is just one profession which may frown upon the biography and think scorn of the departed. For—tell it not in Westminster, and whisper it not in the Court of Chancery!—the late Mr. Brassey whose millions might have afforded such excellent pickings, had "a name not known in the law courts;" he "never had but one regular lawsuit;" and, though he is not stated to have been a desperate heretic, he believed, in respect of his country's legal institutions, that "in nineteen cases out of twenty you either gain nothing at all, or what you do gain does not compensate you for the worry and anxiety the lawsuit occasions you." And yet he was largely, we may say immensely, concerned with railways, out of which the wearers of horse-hair wigs are understood to have sucked and to suck no mean advantage. To all employers and sellers of labour the story of his life is, for many reasons, sure to be attractive; and he has the additional distinction, not so often appertaining to the constructive man of business as to the destructive man of war, of appealing to the sympathies of those who attribute greatness of any kind to the mysterious influence of "blood." Indeed, his ancestors, it is said, came over with William the Conqueror; in what capacity they came is not declared, but that is of little importance, it being generally acknowledged that it is a far greater feather in your cap to have had a forefather who was something not much in the days of William the Conqueror than to be, so far as you can trace your descent, "of virtuous father virtuous son," and nothing more ancient. That he, moved by such impulses and displaying such qualities as his highly trustworthy biography attributes to him, should have reached so exalted a pinnacle of pecuniary prosperity will appear little short of marvellous. He was ambitious, it is true, but with an ambition very different from the sin whereby the angels fell; "rank, title, social position had no attraction for him;" his ambition was "to win a high reputation for skill, integrity, and success in the difficult vocation of a contractor for public works; to give large employment to his fellow-countrymen, and by means of British labour and skill to knit together foreign countries, and promote civilisation, according to his view of it, throughout the world." He was, odd as it may appear, trustful; but then he chose his agents with consummate judgment, never indulged in petty interference, and, so far from throwing upon his subordinates blame which did not properly attach to them, he often comforted them for failures with which he might, not unjustly, have upbraided them. He was so transparently unwilling to censure and delicate in censuring that he put those under him, as it were, upon their honour, and thus made his little finger thicker than the ordinary fault-finder's loins. He was a man of "singularly calm and equable temperament;" so that, having done his best to succeed, he could throw off anxiety as one casts aside an oppressive garment; and he had that "two o'clock in the morning courage" which enables a man quietly to consider the best means of escaping from a danger coming at an hour when he thinks not of it, and when common natures are but half awake. He was liberal of recognition when work was well done; and he was liberal of purse on occasion, not with the liberality of him who builds a hospital for the worn-out wretch, but with that of him who would prevent the existence of worn-out wretches. He was not prodigal but princely in his expenditure upon public works; in his private expenses he was not parsimonious but moderate. He was courteous and considerate of the opinions of others, and "he had a perfect hatred of contention." That a man possessed of such characteristics should, when we reflect how some of them must have seemed to deliver him into the hands of the unscrupulous, have come triumphantly out of those colossal enterprises which sometimes threatened to overwhelm him, is very remarkable. He certainly, on the other hand, had the eye of a hawk, an electric swiftness of calculation, a prodigious power of organisation; but, if there be such a thing as luck, he would seem from his biography to have enjoyed no small share of it. That he should have been stimulated by a courageous and far-sighted wife to his mighty efforts is nothing new in the history of enterprise. What those efforts were must be learned from the pages of his biography, which is furnished with a portrait and other plates.

Originality in the conception of character and power in the description of natural scenery are especially noticeable in the novel, orthodox in its number of three volumes, called *The Maid of Sher*, by R. D. Blackmore (William Blackwood and Sons). To talk of the improbable is, after what we have seen with our own eyes, in our day, preposterous; and we shall not question the probability of there having been a child, whether she were called the "Maid of Sher," or not, who could speak, lispingly of course, two languages; could dance and teach others to dance, in a babyish way of course; could remember persons and events; could adopt the tone and manners of a little lady; could, through sheer disgust for uncleanness, rub down a dirty stool; and could set out in class and lecture her dolls—and all at two years of age. She was, at any rate, precocious; and the very best evidence of her precociousness is the fact that, marvellous as it may seem, she was quite aware, and even informed others, that she was considered "a 'cocious ickle fin." The story is told in the first person by a garrulous fisherman of Glamorganshire. The method of personal narration has, no doubt, many advantages; it is not, however, free from disadvantages. There is a natural inclination to become irritated at what after a time looks very like obtrusive egotism; and it is impossible not to feel occasionally that there is something extremely incongruous between the often splendid style in which the tale is told and the possible powers of the supposed narrator. This incongruity is particularly remarkable in the impressive scene in which the sudden destruction of nearly a whole family is described and in the picturesque episode relating to the Battle of the Nile. The main plot is common enough. Two high-born children are, by the machinations of a villain, carried away from their parents and exposed to almost certain death or oblivion, but, after a series of strange vicissitudes, are restored, not, indeed, to their parents, but at any rate to their proper position. Many a fabric of fiction has been built upon a similar foundation; but in the present case the materials are for the most part new and exquisite, and the workmanship frequently exhibits artistic excellence. The two parsons of Devonshire are creations which the author may claim as very original; and scarcely less can be said for the majority of the personages introduced into his story. Nor must his strokes of sly humour be forgotten, though they sometimes appear to be

a little out of place. Many portions of the novel are really charming; the whole is pretty certain to be read if it be once begun; it requires and deserves to be perused with care; and it is pretty certain that general opinion will assign to it a high rank amongst interesting narratives and descriptive literature.

A book about a garden is likely to be pleasant, and may yield good fruit of useful knowledge. Mr. Alfred Smee, F.R.S., a surgeon practising in the City and residing in Finsbury-circus, is the happy owner of seven or eight rural acres at Wallington Bridge, Beddington, on the banks of the Wandle, not far from Carshalton; and he has there created a paradise of skilful and tasteful cultivation. It comprises a lake well stocked with fish, a crystal waterfall, and a fern-glade with a flowing brook, as well as the proper divisions of horticultural ground, where beds of flowers, rows of fruit-trees, and plots of esculent vegetables, alternate with roseries, vineries, and a mound covered with Alpine shrubs. The pear-tree walk, in which grow 200 kinds of pears, overlooks the grassy expanse of Beddington Park. An orchard, a croquet-lawn, fragrant bowers, and cool summer-houses for sweet repose, add to the charms of this agreeable retreat. The history and description of Mr. Smee's delightful possession, which we hope he will long live to enjoy, may be perused in a book called *My Garden: Its Plan and Culture* (Bell and Daldy). The volume is of handsome proportions, extending to 600 well-printed pages. It is illustrated with more than 1200 wood engravings, amongst which are twenty beautiful views of the most attractive scenes in the garden, drawn by Mr. H. R. Robertson; and there are plans, sections, and diagrams, to aid the precise accounts of particular objects. Mr. Worthington Smith has made the botanical drawings from nature, to the number of 1000. The geology of this spot and the adjacent district is minutely explained; and the various species of birds and insects which frequent it in different seasons are correctly noted. There is something here for the student of each separate branch of natural science; but it is the botanist and the practical horticulturist who will gain the largest store of instruction from Mr. Smee's book. His experience of numerous little devices and appliances for the more effectual and economical culture of his cherished plants should be of great service to other gardeners; while his observations upon the laws of vegetable physiology, as instanced in the propagation and growth of many diverse kinds, claim the attention of scientific readers. *My Garden* is one of the most interesting publications of this nature we have lately seen.

Among the English gentlemen who exerted themselves for the relief of the wounded and sick in the late war between French and Germans was Mr. John Furley, one of the originators, with Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Captain Burgess, of the British National Society for that beneficent work. It may perhaps be remembered that, shortly before the war broke out, Mr. Furley, who had attended the International Conference at Berlin, in 1869, on the general subject of common action by such means to assuage the miseries of warfare, published a translation and collection of reports upon the subject, including the resolutions of the Geneva Convention in 1864, Professor Longmore's lecture at the United Service Institution in 1866, and the proceedings in Paris in 1867. We noticed Mr. Furley's useful publication at the time. He now comes before us again, with two volumes of personal narrative, the first called, "In France Among Germans," the second "In and Out of Paris During the Commune," but with the general title, *Struggles and Experiences of a Neutral Volunteer* (Chapman and Hall). They are certainly quite as well deserving of attention as the narratives of special newspaper correspondents who followed the march of the armies; and the many thousands of Mr. Furley's countrymen and countrywomen who subscribed towards the funds of the National Society will read with great interest this account of what he saw and did in the terrible campaign of 1870. He subsequently acted in another capacity, as chief of the Paris committee of the English society for the distribution of seed to French peasant-farmers; and during the second siege of Paris, in the desperate struggle between the Versailles Government and the Commune, he was an active member of a French society which undertook to succour the wounded. His experiences have enough variety to be worth the space devoted to their relation; and his testimony concerning the extraordinary events of that period will be received at its due value. Each volume is furnished with a map.

For students of military science, Messrs. H. S. King and Co. have published translations of two professional treatises, by Prussian officers, on the operations of the late war. The one volume is called *Tactical Deductions from the War of 1870-1*. We submit that "Deductions" would be a more correct phrase if the author means to say that his book sets forth the principles of tactics derived from the experience of the recent campaign. The author is Captain A. von Boguelawski of the 3rd Lower Silesian Infantry Regiment; and his work is translated by Colonel Lumley Graham, late of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment in our Army. The other book is entitled *The Operations of the German Armies in France from Sedan to the End of the War*. It is compiled by Major Wilhelm Blume, an official of the Prussian War Ministry, from the journals of the head-quarters staff. The translation is by Major E. M. Jones, of the 20th Foot, Professor of Military History at Sandhurst. The volume is furnished with a large and accurate map. This work has already gone through two editions.

The smell which Isaac perceived issuing from his son Esau's garments can almost be imagined to pervade such books as *Tales and Sketches*, by George Rooper (*Land and Water* office). It is a decidedly healthy smell, "as of a field which the Lord hath blessed." The book is made up of papers originally contributed to *Land and Water*, an excellent periodical; and it is written in a free and easy style, and in language likely to be both "understood of the people" (with rural proclivities and affinities) and appreciated by them. The natural history—studied after the ordinary sportsman's rough and ready, and, perhaps it may be said, somewhat shallow, fashion—of birds, beasts, and fishes is the branch of science with which the author deals; and he administers instruction and admonition by means of tales and sketches, vigorous, graphic, and picturesque enough, but not remarkable for artistic feeling or intellectual refinement. Indeed, he himself confesses that he sees nothing more noble or majestic in a stag or a lion than in an ox or a pig; and he is very angry with Mr. Freeman for seeing differently. He has at command a fund of amusement; he uses irony with more freedom than subtlety; and he is apparently a master of the peculiar English employed by stablemen and gamekeepers.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday, on the body of Miss Hunt, of Queen-square, who was run over by a goods-train in the night, on the Brighton line, near the Patcham tunnel. There were some unexplained circumstances attending the death of this lady, and the inquest was adjourned. The Coroner said the case required a full investigation.

CRYSTAL PALACE HIGHLAND SPORTS.

Last year, upon the occasion of the Walter Scott Centenary Festival, there was a "Grand Southern Gathering" of Scottish Highlanders, for the exhibition of their national sports, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, reviving the custom that was annually practised in the grounds of Holland House, Kensington, within the memory of elderly Londoners. The second Crystal Palace Highland Gathering took place on Thursday week, under the patronage of a number of Highland chiefs—the Dukes of Argyll, Athol, and Sutherland, the Marquis of Huntly, Lords Reay and Elcho, Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Chisholm of Chisholm, Mackenzie of Seaforth, Macleod of Macleod, Cluny Macpherson, Macpherson of Glentruim, Sir

James Colquhoun of Luss, Farquharson of Invercauld, Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and Sir Robert Menzies of that ilk. The arrangements were directed by an honorary committee in London and another in Edinburgh. The former consisted of Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, Lord Walter Campbell, Colonel George Hay Moncrieff, Major Macpherson of Glentruim, Alexander Mackenzie of Avoch, Captain George Mackenzie, Mr. A. Macpherson Campbell, Dr. A. C. Ross, and Captain S. Flood Page; the latter was composed of Captain E. H. D. Macpherson, Lieutenant R. W. T. Gordon, and Messrs. Alexander, W. Cattanaich, D. Christie, J. Sands, Andrew Roy, and John Glen. Some of these gentlemen acted as judges of the various competitions in dancing, foot-racing, hurdle-racing, pole-vaulting, leaping, hammer-throwing, caber-tossing,

and other exercises, for which prizes were given by the Crystal Palace Company.

The performances began at eleven o'clock with a competition of bagpipes in the central transept, which was adorned with flags and Highland tartans. Next came the competitive show of best-dressed men in Highland costume, and the feat of putting on the *breacan-na-fheile*, or ancient belted plaid. The Highlanders then formed a procession with the boys and girls of the Caledonian Society's School, and marched out to the cricket-ground, followed by several thousands of spectators. The dances, races, and other exhibitions of strength and skill went on through the afternoon. The sword-dancing, the leaping, vaulting with the pole, and throwing the hammer were considered very good. The following are the principal



HIGHLAND DANCING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

prize winners:—For Pibrochs—1st, Ronald Mackenzie, Piper-Major, 79th Highlanders; 2nd, William Macdonald, Piper to the Prince of Wales. For Marches—1st, Alexander M'Donald, Piper to Macpherson of Glentruim; 2nd, John Mackenzie, Piper-Major, Caledonian Asylum. Highland Costume—1st, Duncan Scott, Club of True Highlanders, London; 2nd, James Robertson, Edinburgh. Putting on the Belted Plaid—1st, D. S. Douglas, Aberdeen; 2nd, Norman M'Swayed, Edinburgh. Ghillie Callum or sword-dance—1st, D.M'Phie, Glasgow; 2nd, Robert Moran, Edinburgh. Reel of Tulloch—1st, R. Duncan, Edinburgh; 2nd, S. Forbes, late of the 79th Highlanders. Strathspeys and Reels—1st, J. Milne, Edinburgh; 2nd, Henry Reid, Edinburgh. First prizes were won by Thomas Carruthers, Edinburgh, for the foot races; for the running high leap (5 ft. 2½ in.), by D. Anderson; by Gavin Tait, Edinburgh, for the standing high leap (4 ft. 5½ in.); by D. M'Donald, Athol,

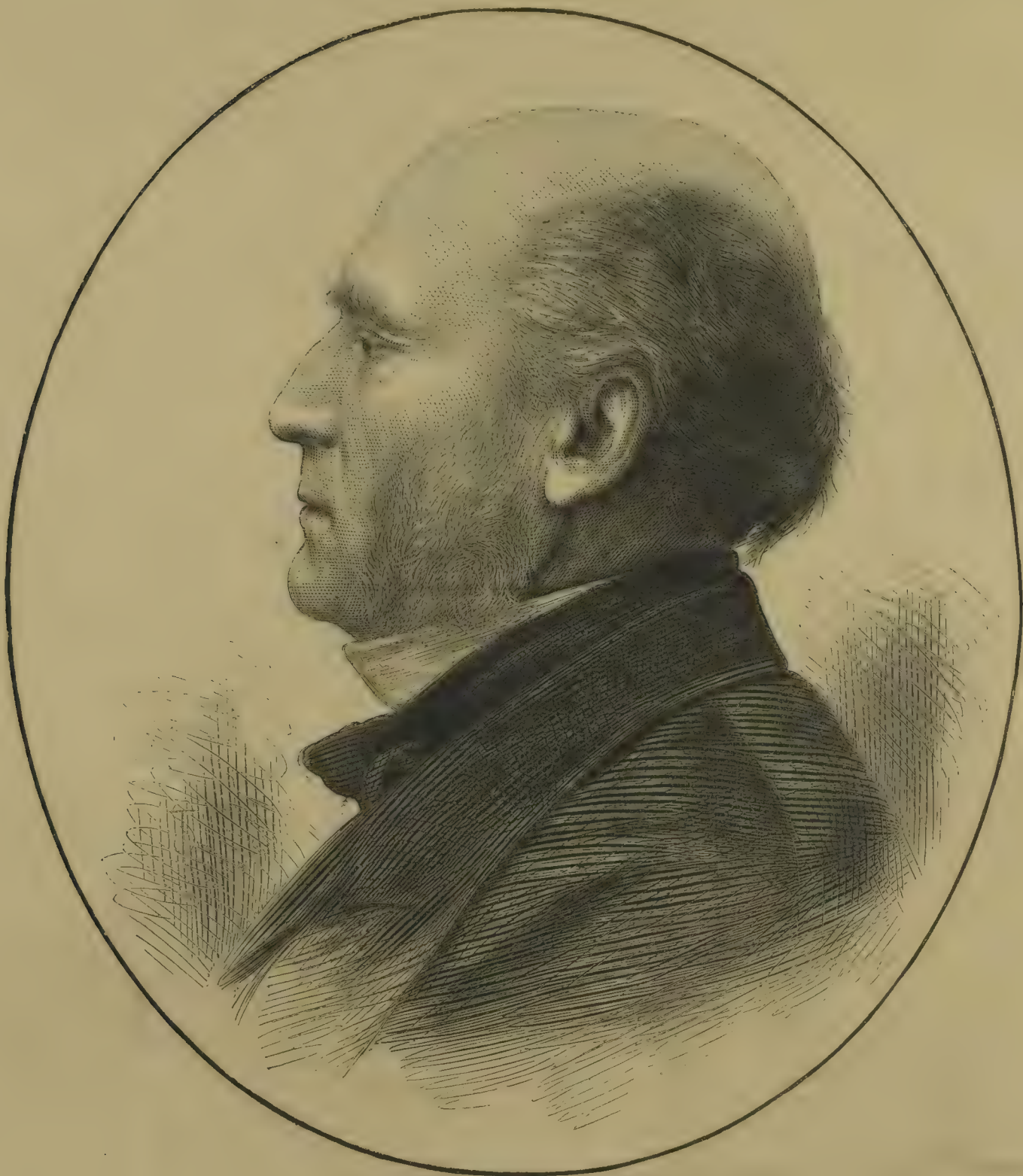
for throwing the heavy hammer of 22 lb. (53 ft. 7 in.), for throwing the light hammer of 16 lb. (103 ft.), for putting the stone of 22 lb. (34 ft. 2½ in.), for putting the light stone of 16 lb. (39 ft. 7 in.), and also for tossing the caber. The first prize for pole-vaulting was won by Anthony Hall, Edinburgh (9 ft. 11 in.), and the first for the hurdle-race, by T. Carruthers, Edinburgh.

ANCIENT WALL PAINTING IN CHALDON CHURCH.

The little hamlet of Chaldon, midway between Merstham and Caterham, and seven miles south of Croydon, has a population of 166 souls, its dwelling-houses being half a dozen villas, four farms, and some labourers' cottages. One of the farmhouses, Chaldon Court, is a manor house of the sixteenth century. The

church, which is situated upon a road formerly called the Pilgrim's Way, from Merstham to Godstone, was probably a marked station for journeys on a religious errand. It is a building of small dimensions, only 40 ft. in length, but comprises a nave, chancel, two aisles, and a chapel south of the chancel, with a south porch. The nave and chancel are very old; but the aisles, of Early English architecture, were added in the twelfth century; and to this date belongs the rude painting on the west wall, represented in our illustration.

The preservation of this curious relic of ecclesiastical antiquity is due to the Rector of Chaldon, the Rev. H. Shepherd, who carefully removed the whitewash that had long concealed it from view. Mr. E. V. Austin, honorary secretary to the Surrey Archaeological Society, assisted in the researches for its explanation; and the printed journal of that society for 1871 contains an article, by Mr. J. G. Waller, describing



SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.



OLD WALL-PAINTING IN CHALDON CHURCH, SURREY.

the picture. We are indebted to Mr. Edwin Debenham, photographer, of Reigate, for the opportunity of placing its curious figures before our readers.

The painting is 17 ft. 2 in. long, and 11 ft. 2 in. high, done in tempera, not fresco, the colours being red or yellow ochre, with a little native cinnabar, and white. The background is red, not painted, but rubbed in dry, with a chalky touch. The figures, which are mere profiles or outlines not filled in, are distinguished in sex and class by their colour: the women have yellow hair, while the men have red hair; and white is used for the colour of their flesh, except in the case of the demons, who are red and yellow, as fiery, or left the colour of the stone.

The design will at once remind a literary scholar of Dante's "Divina Commedia;" but this picture is a hundred years older than Dante's poem, or than Orcagna's frescoes in the Campo Santo of Pisa. Some of its incidents are the same that are to be found in wild monkish legends and fables of the twelfth century, such as the Vision of Tundale, in 1149, and in the manuscript called the Hortus Deliciarum, lately existing in the Strasbourg Public Library. "The Ladder of Salvation of the Soul, and the Road to Heaven," is the main subject; but Hell and Purgatory are likewise represented, as in all the old mystery-plays exhibited on different stages, from which the idea of Dante's poem was very likely borrowed. These inventions of mediæval Christendom may be compared with the fantastic designs, of a similar purport, on the Egyptian sarcophagus in the Soane Museum, and those of the Chinese or Japanese drawings at the South Kensington Museum, showing the various modes of ordeal and retribution for the soul after death.

The Chaldon picture is divided into two parts by a horizontal band of clouds. The lower section comprises the torments of the damned; in the upper section is shown the salvation of the blessed. In the centre is the ladder, at the top of which is the figure of Christ, with an aureole, or glory, around Him. In the upper part are figures, in various attitudes, getting up the ladder; while in the lower part are figures losing their hold and falling down to destruction.

Looking particularly at the figures below, we see on the right hand the Fall of Man, represented by the Tree of Life, with the Serpent twined about it. A large figure of a demon, which stood here, has been effaced by some accident or rough usage. Midway between the tree and the ladder is the figure of a man seated amidst flames, with a money-bag tied round his neck, and three money-bags round his waist. His hands and mouth are stuffed with coins, but he has no eyes. This sinner is a miser or usurer, and he is tortured by a couple of devils with pitchforks gaily vaulting on each side of him. Next we see a couple, male and female, who have been guilty of sexual wantonness; they are forced to embrace each other, a red-hot demon holding them in that position. Overhead is a bridge of spikes, held by two diverse fiends, a red and a yellow one. The souls of equivocating or hypocritical sinners must walk over this sharp and jagged edge, carrying with them (as described in Tundale's Vision) the things wherewith they have sinned. These are the articles they have stolen, if thieves; the tools of their trade, if cheats; a ball of spun wool or a dish of milk; a pair of pincers and hammer, with which the smith has to forge a horseshoe as he walks along; and a bowl of some liquid, which may have been used for poison, or may be the inordinate draught of a drunkard.

Still in the regions of the damned, to the left hand, is a large cauldron filled with burning souls, which are those of parricides and fratricides. The fire beneath is continually stirred by assiduous fiends. The dogs or wolves of Hell are set on to gnaw the hands and feet of more distinguished sinners. A drunken monk, with his bottle, is carried off by a gigantic demon; voluptuous dancers meet their due punishment; there are other terrible incidents here portrayed.

In the upper section of the painting, on the right hand, we see the familiar theme of "Christ Harrowing Hell," represented as usual, with a literal adherence to the common metaphor, which makes "the jaws of Hell" nothing more or less than the open mouth of a prostrate Satan. He lies bound in chains, while the Saviour, with a lance bearing his banner of victory, forces open the monstrous jaws, and releases Adam and Eve, with other souls of the elders of mankind. Above is an angel flying through Heaven with a scroll to report the achievement, and the angels who stand by the ladder hold each a scroll recording the promise of salvation thus fulfilled. The souls that rise beside the ladder, not ascending by its steps, are those of Enoch and Elijah, the saints who passed to Heaven from Earth without dying like other men. An angel is seen carrying the soul of the penitent thief to heaven, as related in the legend of St. Dismas.

The subject represented in the left-hand portion of the upper region is thought to be St. Michael, with his balance, weighing the souls of the departed for judgment. The expectant Devil, who has got a number of condemned souls bound with a rope to take them back to hell, is silly endeavouring to touch one scale and unfairly turn the balance. Farther back are the Three Marys of the Gospel story; beyond them is an angel holding a purse to receive the alms of good Christians and a tablet to write their names.

Some parts of the island of Sardinia have been laid bare by the terrible plague of locusts,

SIR G. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.

The eminent architect who has just received from the Queen the honour of knighthood for his successful completion of the National Albert Memorial is the grandson of the celebrated commentator on the Bible, and was born in 1811, at Gawcot, near Buckingham, of which village his father was Incumbent. When only a child the future leader of the Gothic revival conceived an enthusiastic admiration for ancient churches, and began studying and sketching from them, never dreaming that such drawings would again be wanted. The boy's fondness for architectural art led his father to place him with an architect at a very early age; but the practice to which he was thus introduced gave him little opportunity for the cultivation of his special taste, and he accordingly devoted his leisure hours to his favourite study. For some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. B. Moffatt; but this connection terminated with the year 1845. The first work which brought Sir George into prominent notice was the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, in 1841. It was followed by the new church at Camberwell, in 1842-3. The important work of rebuilding the Church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, destroyed in the great fire of 1842, was intrusted to him, after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. The internal height of this church exceeds that of any English cathedral except York and Westminster, and its spire is second in height only to that of Strasburg. He also carried off the prize in another European competition—viz., that for the erection of the new Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg. His design for this building has, however, never been carried out. In 1848 the Cathedral Church of St. John, Newfoundland, still incomplete, was commenced from his designs. More recently the parish church of Doncaster, destroyed by fire, has been re-erected under his superintendence. Sir George has been still more largely employed in restorations, for which he is well qualified by great archaeological learning and experience, and in the execution of which he is, though he may not satisfy all purists and lovers of ruinous decay, more conscientious than many of his profession. He has directed, and in some cases is still directing, extensive restorations of the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. David, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Salisbury; and has had, or has, less extensive employments at Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford. At Chichester he was engaged, in connection with Mr. Slater, in the reconstruction of the central tower and spire; at Westminster Abbey he succeeded Mr. Blore, in 1849, as official architect to the Dean and Chapter, and has erected the new Gothic gatehouse and houses adjoining the west of the Minster, and has more recently effected the restoration of the Chapter-House. Yet another important work upon which he is now engaged is the restoration of the Abbey of St. Alban's, and the care and sagacity with which he has recovered the ancient shrine of the abbey deserve the highest praise. Sir George's reports on the buildings he is called upon to restore often possess much archaeological value, as well as afford additional testimony to the architect's untiring zeal and industry. He has also written "A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches" (1850), "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey" (1862), and "Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments: a Paper" (1864). His efforts towards the establishment of the Architectural Museum are still gratefully remembered. He was elected A.R.A. in 1852, and temporarily undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, the architectural lectures at the Academy, and in 1860 was elected R.A. He is the architect of the new Foreign Office (his original Gothic design having been set aside), and, in conjunction with Sir M. Digby Wyatt, of the new India Office, and is now completing the group by the erection of the new Home and Colonial Offices. Space would fail us to record the names only of the churches he has built and restored throughout the country. Among his secular works may be mentioned Kelham Hall, Nottinghamshire; Walton House, Warwickshire; Hafodunos House, North Wales; Lee Priory, Kent; the Town-hall, Preston; the Infirmary, at Leeds; and the new Midland Railway terminus at St. Pancras. For the Universities he has executed new chapels, and other extensive works at Exeter College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge; works at University College, Merton, and New College, Oxford; and the entire reconstruction of the University buildings at Glasgow. The most novel and elaborately decorative of his works, the Hyde Park Memorial to the Prince Consort, we have already described and illustrated.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Dolamore, of Regent-street.

The Hon. E. M. Erskine, British Minister at Athens, is gazetted Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sweden and Norway; and Mr. William Taylour Thompson, her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Chili, is to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

A Greek merchant, of Bucharest, named Euthymios Christou, a native of Coritcha, has bequeathed all his fortune—£4000 sterling—to Greece, half to be devoted to charity, and half to the establishment of normal schools for training teachers of both sexes. The deceased left a sum of one hundred piasters to each of his nearest relatives.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The change in the weather which took place at the beginning of this week made the opening day of the Goodwood meeting far pleasanter than it would otherwise have been. The attendance was, perhaps, scarcely so large as usual, and Prince and Princess Teck were the only representatives of Royalty present. The sport was fully up to the average, the first race of importance being the Ham Stakes, which introduced us to Wild Myrtle, a very smart daughter of Stockwell and Tightfit. The Fyfield stable are fortunate in possessing several very high-class two-year-olds, and Wild Myrtle had no trouble in defeating Blue Light and three others for this rich prize. Twenty-eight came to the post for the popular Stewards' Cup, which Oxonian (8st. 12lb.) won as easily as Anton did last year. It was a capital performance, as he carried top weight; and Blenheim (8st. 5lb.), who ran second, was reported to have been very highly tried with Drummond. Perhaps, however, the best form shown in the race was by Landmark (7st. 13lb.), as he had a very heavy weight for a three-year-old to carry into third place. The beautiful Cantinière had another easy victory in the Lavant Stakes, for neither Silver Ring nor Tourbillon, both of whom had previously run well, could even extend her; and, in spite of her roaring, she is not likely to meet with her equal during the present season. Flower of Dorset, a very nice two-year-old that does great credit to Breadalbane, had it all her own way in the Hahnaker Stakes; and over the severe Queen's Plate course, Fordham, who appeared again in "Bowes's black" on Field Marshal, had little difficulty in securing the Annesley Stakes from the uncertain Ripponden.

The race for the Drawing-Room Stakes, on Wednesday, was spoilt by the withdrawal of Cremorne, who is said to be in reserve for the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Bethnal-Green and Bustard were each in receipt of 5lb. from Prince Charlie; but, though the former led till near home, the Two Thousand winner defeated him without any difficulty. He seemed well capable of staying the mile and a quarter, and, as the Leger field promises to be of very inferior quality, he really appears to have a great chance of winning. Cantinière was only opposed by Cobham in the Finden Stakes, and he gave her no trouble; this race makes her sixth successive victory, and "won in a canter" has been the verdict on each occasion. A field of sixteen contested the Goodwood Stakes. Great excitement was occasioned during the course of the morning by an objection which was made to Spennithorne, on the ground that his trainer was a defaulter. The matter was brought before the stewards, and they decided that the horse was entitled to run, to the great relief of his numerous backers. His weight (7st. 7lb.) was a very nice one for a great powerful four-year-old to carry, and, after lying in front for the whole of the distance, he cantered home three lengths before Richmond (5st. 12lb.). Kingcraft (8st. 2lb.) was third on sufferance, and we understand that he will not run again. It is quite time that he retired, for there can be no doubt that he is the very worst horse that ever won a Derby, and he has been invariably beaten in every race in which he has taken part since his Epsom triumph. Paganini (9st. 7lb.) and Pinesse (8st.) broke down in the course of the race. In the Bognor Stakes Drummond showed very fine speed, as Flower of Dorset, smart as she is, had not the ghost of a chance with him at 25lb. It seems questionable if he can stay; but, if he can, the "red, white, and blue" must be very formidable at Doncaster.

The Goodwood Cup, on Thursday, was won by Favonius, beating Albert Victor and Verdure; but we shall have more to say of this race in our next.

The downfall of Queen's Messenger is a most unfortunate thing for Lord Falmouth, as the St. Leger was simply a question of health for his representative. It is said that one of his legs shows symptoms of giving way, and he has been stopped in his work for two or three days, so that, though it is hoped a short rest will put him all right again, 12 to 1 is laid against him at the time of writing, and we fear that his case is hopeless. Lord Falmouth has been somewhat unfortunate with his St. Leger candidates; but Queen's Messenger appeared certain to recompense him for his disappointment with Queen Bertha and Kingcraft, each of whom were second. Wellingtonia is now nominally favourite, and it will afford some idea of the poor quality of the probable competitors when we state that, prior to the Derby, Pell Mell, better known as Brother to Flurry, succeeded in giving him 28lb. in a trial.

Last week we gave a short account of the first and second days' sale of the Middle Park stud. The Stud Company came well to the fore on the Thursday, giving 1600 gs. for Papoose, a young Newminster mare, and 1260 gs. for Margery Daw, the dam of See-Saw; while they also took her filly foal by Blair Athol for 550 gs., which is the highest price ever paid for a foal. Several other lots also went to Cobham, including Merlette (520 gs.) and Molly Carew (550 gs.). The Germans and Austrians also proved plucky purchasers. Friday was fixed for the sale of the sires, and this drew together a larger crowd than has ever previously assembled round a sale ring. The representative of the Stud Company was again the chief buyer, as Reginella (dam of Guy Dayrell, 850 gs.), Rose of Kent (800 gs.), and Swallow (dam of Wheatear, &c., 600 gs.) all fell to his nod. Mr. Chaplin had evidently made up his mind to have Seclusion (dam of Hermit) at any

price, and no one cared to cap his final bid of 2500 gs., which is the longest price ever given for a brood mare. Touch-Me-Not, Theresa (dam of Ethus), and Valeria fetched 750 gs. each; and Tunstall Maid, poor Jackson's favourite, made 1000 gs.; but Rosa Bonheur (dam of Knight of the Garter), for whom Mr. Blenkiron gave 2000 gs., fell to 350 gs., as she has not bred a foal for some years. The excitement when Blair Athol was led into the ring was quite indescribable, and reminded one strongly of the appearance of a Derby favourite in the paddock at Epsom. "The best horse in the world," as he was termed by Mr. Tattersall, was put in at 5000 gs., and ran up to twice that amount in less than a minute; 12,000 gs. was reached, and then commenced a fight in hundreds, till, amidst a burst of cheering, he joined the Stud Company at 12,500 gs. This is the longest price ever given for a horse; and it is quite a relief to feel that the impostor Kangaroo, for whom the late Marquis of Hastings gave £12,000, has at length been deposed from the premiership. Perhaps Breadalbane's price was even more remarkable than his own brother's, as it is not so very long since the late Mr. Blenkiron bought him for 1650 gs., and yet Count Lehndorf purchased him for Germany at an advance of 4350 gs. When Gladiator appeared Mr. Tattersall slightly "hedged" his former remark by observing that "many people consider this the best horse in the world;" but this wily speech could not obtain more than 7000 gs. for the great French horse, and to our thinking he was the dearest of the twelve stallions, as at present he has proved a decided failure. After these gigantic prices the remainder of the sale seemed dull, and we need only mention that Mandrake and Saunterer made 2100 gs. apiece, and that the Stud Company gave 2000 gs. for Victorious. We are indebted to the *Sporting Life* for the following concise summary of the greatest sale that is ever likely to take place:—

	Brood Mares Weaned				Total	
	Stallions	With Foals	Foals	Yearling.	Guineas.	
Tuesday	50	16	1	17,080
Wednesday	49	21	..	16,170
Thursday	52	15	..	16,615
Friday..	..	12	47	10	..	52,490
Grand Total..	12	..	198	62	1	102,355

The great cricket-match of the week has been that between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, which was played at Bramhall-lane, Sheffield, for the benefit of Roger Iddison. It proved a very hollow affair, as Gloucestershire won in a single innings, with 112 runs in hand. Mr. W. G. Grace (150) and Mr. T. G. Matthews (85), who occupied the wickets for the whole of the first day, were the principal contributors to a score of 294; and the former, who has been bowling wonderfully well of late, took fifteen wickets at an expense of only 79 runs. E. B. Rawlinson (19 and 47) and Iddison (4 and 34) did well for Yorkshire.

The Thames waterman's race, for Doggett's coat and badge, was rowed on Thursday, when Thomas George Green, of Putney, won easily by 100 yards against George Chapman, of Horselydown; the four other men who competed were nowhere in the race.

LAW AND POLICE.

A compromise is being arranged between Sir George Hamilton Seymour and Sir Richard Wallace on the much-litigated question, pending before the House of Lords, as to the succession to the late Lord Hertford's Irish estates. The terms of the compromise offered are understood to be that the estates are to become the property of Sir Richard, who is to pay £400,000 to Sir Hamilton Seymour—£200,000 immediately and £200,000 at the end of two years, with an annuity of £8000 in the interval before payment of the second £200,000.

The Lord Chancellor, under the powers vested in him by the county court rules, has directed that all county courts shall be closed on Aug. 5 next.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon has granted an order of sequestration against the Town Council of Birmingham for disobedience of the injunction to desist from creating a nuisance by their sewage-works at Saltley. The writ will not take effect until Michaelmas Term, in order that the Council may have time to initiate plans in lieu of those which were defeated in Parliament by Sir R. Peel.

In the Court of Probate, on Thursday week, Lord Penance adjudicated upon the great Roman Catholic will case, "Parfitt v. Lawless." His Lordship stated that nothing had been shown to justify the belief that the plaintiff, who is a Canon in the Roman Church, had used undue influence in persuading the testatrix to leave him the property in question, and he added that in this opinion Mr. Justice Brett and Mr. Baron Pigott concurred.

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment on Monday in the case of "Codrington v. Lindsay," which was instituted by Lady Codrington, who married Admiral Sir Henry Codrington on April 9, 1849, praying that the trusts of a settlement dated Aug. 17, 1824, on the marriage of the plaintiff's father, Mr. Christopher Smith, and her mother, Ann Mackenzie, by which she became entitled to 80,000 sicca rupees on the death of the survivor of her parents, might be performed and carried into execution under the decree of the Court. The marriage with Sir Henry Codrington was dissolved on May 2, 1855, after the birth of two children. By a post-nuptial settlement, dated May 31, 1850, the plaintiff assigned her interest in the 80,000 rupees, and that assignment she now asked to be declared wholly inoperative. The Master of the Rolls said that if the marriage had been subsisting on the day when the reversion fell

into possession the sicca rupees would have become Sir Henry Codrington's property, and he would have been bound to settle them; but, inasmuch as the marriage was dissolved before the fund fell into possession, it remained the plaintiff's property, and no question of election could arise, inasmuch as it was never within the settlement. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to the fund.

Lord Gifford, in the Court of Session at Edinburgh, yesterday week, gave judgment in favour of Miss Jex Blake and other lady students in their action against the Senatus Academicus, asserting their rights to complete at the University their full medical curriculum, and to graduate on the same footing as male medical students. The judgment of his Lordship finds the ladies entitled to all the privileges of medical students, and to graduate in medicine at the University.

At the Londonderry assizes, on Tuesday, Lord Lifford obtained a verdict for £50 damages in an action for libel brought against the *Ulster Examiner*, a Catholic newspaper, published in Belfast. The libel was contained in an editorial article reflecting on Lord Lifford's conduct towards his tenantry.

In a case lately before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, in which a gentleman residing in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, sought to be protected from the visits of certain pet snakes kept by his next-door neighbour, a motion was yesterday week made for an interlocutory injunction until the hearing of the cause. The motion was ordered to stand over till the hearing of the cause on the defendant giving an undertaking not to permit any snakes to escape into the plaintiff's garden or house.

Several street Arabs were, on Monday, taken before the Southwark police magistrate by the officers of the London School Board. Most of them were sent to industrial schools, and their parents were ordered to contribute towards their maintenance.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, Charles George Boulder, twenty-four, formerly a draper at Great Grimsby, was committed for trial for unlawfully and fraudulently removing part of his property, worth £100, with intent to defraud his creditors.

A toydealer in Upper Kennington-lane was, on Monday, brought up at Lambeth Police Court on suspicion of setting fire to his house with intent to defraud the insurance companies. Evidence was given that there were marks of fire in several distinct places, and that paper had been placed beneath some torn-up flooring; and the prisoner, who could furnish no explanation as to the origin of the fire, was remanded.

Mr. F. W. Chapman, an accountant, living at Greenwich, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial on a charge of having fraudulently obtained the signatures of the chairman and two other members of the district board of works to a cheque for an amount of £100 in excess of the sum required to be drawn. Bail was accepted.

George Cooke, aged twenty, a porter, was charged at Worship-street Police Court, on Tuesday, with threatening and intimidating Henry Allison, a fellow-workman, in order to induce him to join the railway porters' strike. The intimidation consisted of hooting and yelling at the complainant and others who did not turn out, and telling him that a coffin was made for him. The magistrate considered that was sufficient to bring the intimidation within the meaning of the Act, and sentenced the prisoner to a month's hard labour.

Mr. Louis Lanza, residing in The Grove, Hammersmith, appeared at the local police court, yesterday week, to answer an adjourned summons which charged him with suffering a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled. Mr. Henry Bowyer, of the Bradmore Arms, whose child had been bitten, now produced a doctor's bill. He had been obliged to send the child into the country in consequence of the bite. An attempt to settle the case having failed, Mr. Ingham then fined the defendant 40s. and 5s. costs. Another conference ensued, when the magistrate recommended the defendant to pay 3s., and the case was then settled by the payment of 3s.

At Hammersmith Police Court, on Monday, Mr. Bridge was called upon to decide a knotty point. The Rev. John Light, Vicar of All Saints' Church, Notting-hill, was summoned by a Mr. Barclay for keeping a noisy dog in his churchyard. Mr. Barclay showed that in consequence of the dog's barking he had been deprived of a considerable amount of rest; but to this the clergyman, in taking out a cross-summons, retorted that he had also lost four hours' sleep, Mr. Barclay having knocked him up at four o'clock in the morning to complain about the dog. He simply kept the animal because burglars had visited the church; but he would send it away if it annoyed anybody. In the end it was agreed that Mr. Light should part with his dog. Mr. Barclay then apologised for knocking at the Vicar's door so early in the morning.

At the Guildford Assizes, on Tuesday, Stephen Stone, aged twelve, was charged with setting fire to a barn at Thames Ditton; and John Holland, aged fifteen, an inmate of the Redhill Reformatory, of setting fire to the ricks of a farmer at Charlwood. Both were convicted, and the former was sentenced to one month's and the latter to eighteen months' hard labour, each to receive, in addition, twenty stripes from a birch rod.

At Glamorgan Assizes, on Saturday, John Cody, a youth, who had been convicted the previous day of setting fire to All Saints' Protestant Church, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

A hairdresser named Rimmer, at Birmingham, was, yesterday week, fined £5, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing a quantity of hair from the head of a girl who went to have her locks dressed.

Miss Ellen Edwards, described as a young lady of prepossessing appearance, attended at the Manchester Police Court, on Tuesday, in answer to a summons charging her with publicly horsewhipping, at Messrs. Kendal, Milne, and Co.'s bazaar, a young man named James Wishart, employed there as an assistant. The defence was that the young lady had inflicted the punishment in consequence of insulting letters which he had sent to her. The assault was admitted. The magistrates bound her over in her own recognisances to keep the peace, at the same time stating that she had received the grossest provocation, and that Wishart's intentions towards her could hardly be honourable.

Two of the journeymen of Messrs. Cooper and Box, hatters, in Laurence Pountney-lane, City, named Salt and Fisher, had a misunderstanding of some days' standing, and the quarrel being renewed, Salt struck Fisher, who seized a knife and stabbed Salt to the heart. Fisher is in custody.

At Staffordshire Assizes, last Saturday, sentence of death was passed upon Christopher Edwards for the murder of his wife. The crime, which was inexpressibly brutal and ferocious, was the culmination of a series of outrages which the convict had perpetrated upon his victim. He was taken on the spot, and informed the bystanders that he "hoped to meet his wife in heaven." A cruel murder was committed at Barrow-in-Furness on Saturday night. A young man murdered his sweetheart, and afterwards committed suicide. At Liverpool, on Saturday, a man was committed for trial for kicking his wife to death.

The capital sentence in the case of James Wright, eighty years of age, who was sentenced to death at the last Leicestershire Assizes for the murder of his son-in-law, Francis Welbourne, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

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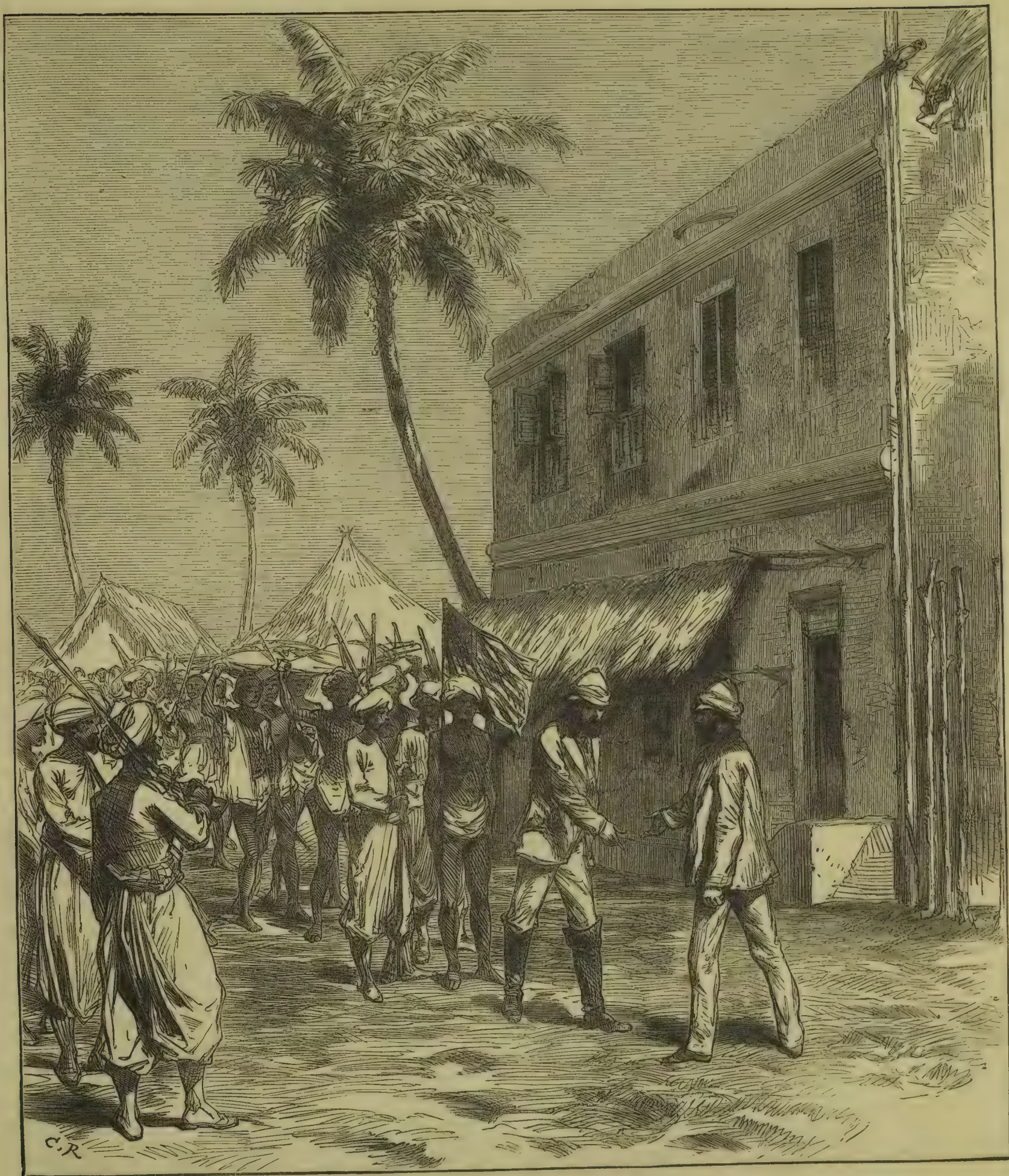
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THE FINDING OF DR. LIVINGSTONE: RETURN OF MR. STANLEY TO BAGAMOYO.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT HENN.

THE FINDING OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The arrival in London of Lieutenant W. Henn, R.N., late second in command of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, has furnished us with materials for illustrating the remarkable incidents which have superseded the need of pursuing that search, by happily making known the safety of the great missionary explorer, and his exact position when Mr. Stanley left him, on March 14, at Unyamwebe. That place is situated more than 500 miles inland, drawing a straight line from the coast, but a considerable distance from Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, where Dr. Livingstone had been sojourning till he was met by the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, on Nov. 3. The transmission of supplies from the coast as far as Unyamwebe being secured by Mr. Stanley's arrangements, the anxiety felt on Dr. Livingstone's account has been much abated.

Dr. Livingstone's story of his adventures was to the following effect. In March, 1866, he started from Zanzibar, going southward to the Rovuma. The expedition he led consisted of twelve sepoys, nine Johanna men, seven liberated slaves, and two Zambesi men—in all thirty persons. At first Dr. Livingstone travelled inland along the left bank of the Rovuma river; but, as he pursued his way, his African servants began to grow disaffected and frightened, and, in spite of all his efforts to manage and keep them together, most of them left him and returned to their homes, spreading everywhere the report of his death as a reason for their going back. The sepoys, though they did not desert him, showed a mutinous

spirit, and he was obliged to discharge them also. In August, 1866, he arrived in the territory of Mponda, a chief who rules over a tribe living near the Nyassa Lake; and here Wykoten, a protégé of the Doctor, insisted upon being released from going any further. After resting a short time in Mponda's ground, Dr. Livingstone proceeded to inspect the upper or northern end of the Nyassa Lake. It was while carrying out this enterprise that the Johanna men, who had till then remained faithful, deserted him, alleging, as their excuse, that a chief named Mazitu had suddenly taken to plundering, and was illusing travellers who ventured into his neighbourhood. It is probable that the Doctor would not have lost the services of these men had their leader been a man of more decided character; but Musa—for that was his name—appeared to be more frightened than his subordinates, and when he deserted they fled also. To account for their conduct, they also invented a story of Dr. Livingstone's death, and their mendacious tales were the foundation of the reports which have circulated more or less ever since.

In December, 1866, having previously collected a number of natives, Dr. Livingstone decided upon advancing in a northerly direction, from Lake Nyassa to Lake Tanganyika. In pursuance of this determination, he traversed the countries of Babisa, Bobembena, and Borunga, as well as the region of Londa. Approaching King Cazembe's territory, he crossed a stream called the Chambezi, where he found himself in great difficulty, being for a long while unable to discover to what the river belonged. The confusion was greatly increased by the fact that Portuguese travellers had previously reported

the existence of such a stream and had asserted that it was a tributary of the great Zambesi river, having no connection whatever with the Nile. These statements Dr. Livingstone was disinclined to believe, and, determined to satisfy himself as to the rise and falling of the Chambezi, he made up his mind to devote himself to the task. From the beginning of 1867 to the middle of March, 1869, he traversed the banks of the stream, tracing it where it ran, correcting the errors of the Portuguese travellers, and proving conclusively that the Chambezi was not the head of the Zambesi river, as had been hitherto supposed. He has established conclusively, first, that the Portuguese Zambesi and the Chambezi are totally distinct streams; and, secondly, that the Chambezi is the head-waters of the Nile. He found that, starting from 11 deg. south, the river Nile rolled on until it attained the extraordinary length of 2600 miles. In the midst of his wanderings Livingstone came upon Lake Liemba, which he discovered to be fed by Lake Tanganyika. His map of the last-mentioned lake shows that it rises in 8 deg. 42 sec. south, and is 325 miles in length, being thus seventy-three miles longer than was supposed by Captain Burton and Captain Speke. Leaving Tanganyika, the Doctor crossed Marungu, and came in sight of a small lake called Lake Muero, which he found to be six miles in length, and to be fed by the Chambezi. In his way he traced the Chambezi running through three degrees of latitude; and, having thus satisfied himself of its total independence of the Zambesi, he returned to King Cazembe's country, and thence made his way to Ujiji, where, early in 1869, he wrote letters, and dispatched them by messengers. A short rest was made

at Ujiji, and, having explored the head of the Tanganyika lake, thus finding out that the river Rusizi flowed into the lake, and not out of it, as had been supposed, he made preparations for another, and, as he then hoped, a final journey of exploration.

Leaving Ujiji in June, 1869, he pushed through the Ughukha country, and after fifteen days' march he came to Manyuema, a country utterly unknown. Here he was seized with an illness which almost threatened to put an end to his explorations. Ulcers formed in his feet, and for six months he was obliged to rest and wait. As soon as he had recovered he started off in a northerly direction, and came shortly afterwards to a broad river called Lualaba, which flowed in a northerly and westerly course, but afterwards turned to the south once more. Strongly suspecting that this river was but a continuation of the Chambezi, which enters the Bangweolo, Luabula, and Muero lakes, he retraced his steps to Lake Kamolondo, and thence worked his way to lat. 4 deg. south; there, after a long and difficult journey, he found the point where the Lualaba and Chambezi joined, and proved them to be really one and the same river. He followed the course of the latter river for several hundred miles, and had come within 180 miles of that part of the Nile which has already been traced, when the men he had with him mutinied, and deserted him. Having now neither stores nor followers, he was obliged to retire to Ujiji, where he arrived, on Oct. 16, weary and destitute. It was soon after this, on Nov. 3, that Mr. Stanley found him.

In a letter addressed by Dr. Livingstone to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, he describes the true watershed of Central Africa:—

"It is a broad belt of tree-covered upland, some 700 miles in length from west to east. The general altitude is between 4000 ft. and 5000 ft. above the sea, and mountains stand on it at various points which are between 6000 ft. and 7000 ft. above the ocean level. On this watershed springs arise which are well-nigh innumerable—that is, it would take half a man's lifetime to count them. These springs join each other and form brooks, which again converge and become rivers—or, say, streams—of 20, 40, or 80 yards, that never dry up. All flow towards the centre of an immense valley, which I believe to be the Valley of the Nile. In this trough we have at first three large rivers. Then all unite into one enormous lacustrine river, the central line of drainage, which I name Webb's Lualaba. In this great valley there are five great lakes. One near the upper end is called Lake Bemba, or more properly Bangweolo; but it is not a source of the Nile, for no large river begins in a lake. It is supplied by a river called Chambezi and several others which may be considered sources; and out of it flows the larger river Luabula, which enters Lake Muero and comes out as the great lake river Luabula to form Lake Kamolondo. West of Kamolondo, but still in the great valley, lies Lake Lincoln, which I named as my little tribute of love to the great and good man America enjoyed for some time and lost. One of the three great rivers I mentioned—Bartle Frere's, or Lufira—falls into Kamolondo, and Lake Lincoln becomes a lacustrine river. This, too, joins the central line of drainage, but lower down, and all three united form the fifth lake, which the slaves sent to me instead of men forced me, to my great grief, to leave as the 'unknown lake.' By my reckoning—the chronometers being all dead—it is five degrees of longitude west of Speke's position of Ujiji; this makes it probable that the great lacustrine river in the valley is the western branch—or Petherick's Nile—the Bahar Ghazal, and not the eastern branch, which Speke, Grant, and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. If correct, this would make it the Nile; only after all the Bahar Ghazal enters the eastern arm."

No one, however, knew where the stream went after its departure out of Lake Muero, and it was the attempt to get that information that took him to Manyuema. He, at last, found that the mighty river left its westing, and flowed right away to the north:—

"The two great western drains, the Lufira and Lomame, running north-east before joining the central line or main—Webb's Lualaba—told that the western side of the Great Valley was high, like the eastern, and, as this main is reported to go into large reedy lakes, it can scarcely be aught else but the western arm of the Nile. But besides all this—in which it is quite possible I may be mistaken—we have the two fountains on probably the seventh hundred miles of the watershed, and giving rise to two rivers—the Liambai, or Upper Zambesi, and the Kafue, which flow into Inner Ethiopia; and two fountains are reported to rise in the same quarter, and, forming Lufira and Lomame, flow, as we have seen, to the north. These four full-grown gushing fountains, rising so near each other, and giving origin to four large rivers, answer, in a certain degree, to the description given of the unfathomable fountains of the Nile by the secretary of Minerva, in the city of Sais in Egypt, to the father of all travellers, Herodotus. But I have to confess that it is a little presumptuous in me to put this forward in Central Africa, and without a single book of reference, on the dim recollection of reading the ancient historian in boyhood. The waters were said to well up from an unfathomable depth, and then part, half north to Egypt, and half south to Inner Ethiopia. Now, I have heard of the fountains afore mentioned so often I cannot doubt their existence, and I wish to clear up the point in my concluding trip."

Dr. Livingstone, however, says that if his disclosures should lead to the suppression of the East Coast slave trade, he should regard it as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together. He protests that the whole traffic is a gross outrage on the common law of mankind, and he goes on to describe the negroes:—

"The natives of nearly all the high lands of the interior of the continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity. I happened to be present when all the head men of the great chief Insama, who lives west of the south end of Tanganyika, had come together to make peace with certain Arabs who had burned their chief town, and I am certain one could not see more finely-formed, intellectual heads in any assembly in London or Paris, and the faces and forms corresponded with the finely-shaped heads. Insama himself had been a sort of Napoleon for fighting and conquering in his younger days; he was exactly like the ancient Assyrians sculptured on the Nineveh marbles, as Nimrod and others." In another place he says—"Many of the Manyuema women, especially far down the Lualaba, are very pretty, light-coloured, and lovely. It was common to hear the Zanzibar slaves say to each other, 'Oh, if we had Manyuema wives, what pretty children we should get!' Manyuema men and women were all vastly superior to the slaves, who evidently felt the inferiority they had acquired by wallowing in the mire of bondage. Many of the men were tall, strapping fellows, with but little of what we think distinctive of the negro about them. If one relied on the teachings of phrenology, the Manyuema men would take a high place in the human family. They felt their superiority, and often said, truly—'Were it not for firearms, not one of the strangers would ever leave our country.' If a comparison were insti-

tuted, and Manyuema, taken at random, placed opposite, say, the members of the Anthropological Society of London, clad, like them, in kilts of grass cloth, I should like to take my place alongside the Manyuema, on the principle of preferring the company of my betters; the philosophers would look woefully scraggy. But, though the 'inferior race,' as we compassionately call them, have finely-formed heads and often handsome features, they are undoubtedly cannibals."

Of the slave trade on this coast Dr. Livingstone remarks:—"We have conceded to the Sultan of Zanzibar the right, which was not ours to give, of a certain amount of slave-trading; and that amount has been from 12,000 to 20,000 a year. As we have seen, they are not traded for, but murdered for. They are not slaves, but free people made captive. A Sultan with a sense of justice would, instead of taking head money, declare that all were free as soon as they reached his territory. But the Banians have the custom-house and all the Sultan's revenue entirely in their hands. He cannot trust his Mohammedan subjects, even of the better class, to farm his income, because, as they themselves say, he would get nothing in return but a crop of lies. The Banians naturally work the custom-house, so as to screen their own slaving agents; and, so long as they have the power to promote it, their atrocious system of slaving will never cease. For the sake of lawful commerce it would be politic to insist that the Sultan's revenue by the custom-house should be placed in the hands of an English or American merchant of known reputation and uprightness. By this arrangement the Sultan would be largely benefited, legal commerce would be exalted to a position it has never held since Banians and Moslems emigrated into Eastern Africa, and Christianity, to which the slave trade is an insurmountable barrier, would find an open door."

It appears that Mr. Stanley, who was special correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the Abyssinian Expedition in 1868, was sent from Paris by Mr. James Gordon Bennett to find Dr. Livingstone, with no instructions but that he should "have an unlimited credit to carry out his own plans and use his own means." Mr. Stanley has done his work admirably well. He suffered terribly from fever in making a forced march through the flooded plains on his return from Ugogo to the coast during the rainy season. It was at Bagamoyo, a port opposite the island of Zanzibar, across the channel or strait, that Mr. Stanley, on his return, was met by the officers of the Livingstone Search Expedition. Our illustration, from a sketch by Lieutenant Henn, shows this meeting, outside the house at Bagamoyo occupied by the head-quarters of the expedition. The subsequent consultation between Lieutenants Dawson and Henn, the Rev. Charles New, Dr. Kirk, the British Consul at Zanzibar, and Mr. W. Oswald Livingstone, ended in their giving up the intention to go inland.

The house shown in our illustration is that in which the head-quarters of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition were placed on its arrival at Bagamoyo. In it all the goods and instruments were stored, and the leaders lived there for some days. The guard, consisting of twenty-five men, were encamped in huts, close to the house. On the evening of May 7 shots were heard outside the village of Bagamoyo, accompanied by the loud blowing of horns, immediately after which Mr. Stanley and his armed party were observed approaching, the American flag being carried in front. Mr. Stanley proceeded at once to the head-quarters of the Livingstone Relief Expedition, where he was met by Lieutenant Henn, then commanding the expedition, who congratulated Mr. Stanley on the success of his great undertaking. On receiving the intelligence brought by Mr. Stanley, Lieutenant Henn and Mr. W. O. Livingstone returned to Zanzibar, leaving the stores and guard at Bagamoyo. Having ascertained from Mr. Stanley and from letters in Dr. Livingstone's own handwriting that he only required fifty armed men, with some small supplies of medicine and other articles, which they could carry with them, the total value of which did not exceed £40, to enable him to proceed with his explorations, Lieutenant Henn (Dr. Kirk being of the same opinion) did not consider that he would be justified in proceeding, as Dr. Livingstone was now well supplied, being in possession of the stores sent by Dr. Kirk to Unyanyembe, besides those with which Mr. Stanley had furnished him. They would be sufficient to last him for several years. Mr. W. O. Livingstone still wished, for private reasons, to see his father, and Lieutenant Henn, in consequence, delivered over to him all the stores and equipments provided for Dr. Livingstone's use; but Mr. W. O. Livingstone ultimately decided on returning, and the expedition, so far as its leaders were concerned, was abandoned. Mr. Stanley having selected fifty men, many of whom belonged to his own guard, they were armed, paid, and equipped by the Livingstone Search Expedition, and, accompanied by six Nassick boys, from the school at Bombay, they left Zanzibar on May 28 for Unyanyembe, some fifty days' march from the coast. The remaining stores and outfit of the expedition were sold by auction at Zanzibar.

The portrait of Dr. Livingstone, an engraving of which is given on our front page, will be very welcome to our readers at this moment. David Livingstone was born in 1817, at Blantyre, in Scotland; his father was a small teadealer. As a boy, he worked in a factory, but was a diligent reader, and learnt Latin at an evening school. He afterwards attended the University of Glasgow during several winters, still working in the cotton-mill at other seasons of the year. Having resolved to become a missionary of the Christian religion to the heathen, he prepared himself for the work, not only by theological, but medical and surgical studies. He was thereupon admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and was appointed one of the agents of the London Missionary Society. In 1840, having married a daughter of the Rev. Robert Moffat, he went to South Africa, and stayed there sixteen years. He dwelt far inland with a tribe of Bechuanas, whom he instructed in the faith, the morals, and the industrial arts of civilised Europe. He also, with Mr. Oswald, explored the unknown interior of that continent, discovered Lake Ngami, traced the course of the Zambesi, and made his way northward to the eighth degree from the equator. He gained a friendly acquaintance with many tribes and nations of the African race whom no white man had before approached. He returned to England in 1857, and was received with the honours justly due to one who had laboured so much for the benefit of mankind, and had contributed so much to the extension of geographical science. He holds the appointment of British Consul in Central Africa. Dr. Livingstone's wife, the worthy companion of his missionary toils, died in Africa some years ago.

A Portrait of Mr. Stanley will appear in our next.

Last Saturday morning the greater part of Scotland and the north of England were visited by a rainfall of about two hours' duration, which flooded the rivers and other streams to a great height, inundated many houses, especially in the Glasgow district, and caused immense damage among agricultural and horticultural products. Some cases of drowning are reported. Dover was visited on Saturday night and early on Sunday morning with a heavy thunderstorm.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE PADDLING SEASON."

Oh! Charley, Fanny, Minnie! children wading
Through shallow ripples of the summer sea!
Old Ocean's bed of sand and rocks invading,
Don't go too far! Come back in time for tea!

They dabble safely there without assistance;
The waves are gentle; Love is on the deep;
I watch and bless them at a little distance,
But must not leave the beach or go to sleep.

They do not understand the tide is flowing,
And soon will higher billows roll on shore,
And Charley's rock, from which he looks so knowing,
Not raise its head above the water-floor.

The pretty naked feet have gladly parted
With those incumbrances we hate to use;
But these young ladies will be broken-hearted
If Ocean carries off their nice new shoes!

Ye happy, careless infants! I am minding
The tide and time for you, my girls and boy;
While in your merry sport I still am finding
A sweet remembrance of my early joy;

When life was fresh, and thought was pure, and Nature,
By all her voices, earth, and sea, and sky,
Was ever speaking to the human creature
A message, contradicted by-and-by.

Play, children, and be glad! The contradiction,
The falsehood, or the doubt, is yet unknown;
Love is your faith; your duty is affection;
Welcome this world, and take it for your own!

So musing sits the parent or an elder
Who is no parent, but who loves the young,
And sees what Nurse Betsy calls "the childer"
(Sketched in our picture, in our verses sung).

Miss Fanny, Master Charley, and Miss Minnie,
All paddling in the harmless waves to-day;
I know an Alderman would pay a guinea
To be a child one hour with them at play.

"AN ALGERIAN MOTHER."

The Kabyles of Algeria have many peculiar domestic and personal habits, amongst which, as shown in Mr. C. Brun's picture, engraved for our Supplement this week, is the use of a singular cradle for babies, hung by ropes from the opposite walls of a room. The cradle, which is light, though strong, being made of a few bamboo rods firmly tied together, may be easily rocked or swung by means of a cord in the hand of mother or nurse sitting at her work on the floor below it; and the child is kept well out of harm's way. It may safely be left, if the mother have occasion to go out of the room, for the bands crossing the child's body will prevent its getting out of the cradle, which cannot possibly fall unless hooks or ropes give way. In case a similar contrivance should be introduced into English nurseries, the old rhyme would seem more appropriate:—

Hushaby, baby, upon the tree top!
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock;
When the tree breaks, the cradle will fall;
Down will come baby, and cradle, and all!

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

This year's meeting of the British Association will be held at Brighton. The meeting will begin on Wednesday, Aug. 14, and continue till Thursday, Aug. 22, when it will close with the usual excursions for members and associates.

The president-elect is Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., &c., who will deliver his inaugural address on the evening of the 14th.

On Thursday evening, the 15th, and on Tuesday evening, the 20th, soirées will be held. The entire northern block of the Pavilion property is allotted to these—namely, the Dome Assembly-room, the adjoining large building used in the days of the Regent as the Royal riding-school, but now converted into a corn exchange, and the recently-built free library and museum. The exhibition of pictures, articles of virtue, philosophical instruments, and objects of artistic and scientific interest will be very large and varied. The Brighton Natural History Society are arranging a complete flora of the south coast, both living and dried specimens; also a microscopical display, to which the most eminent London makers and the leading metropolitan societies will contribute. It is anticipated that 400 microscopes will be in use each soirée.

On Friday evening, the 16th, and Monday evening, the 19th, lectures will be delivered by leading scientific men.

The various sections will sit daily.

Four half-day excursions are arranged for Aug. 17, and five for Aug. 22. In connection with these several noblemen and gentlemen will display liberal hospitality.

The new Brighton Aquarium will be opened and stocked for the meeting of the association.

Many invitations have been sent, through the Mayor of Brighton, Mr. Cordy Burrows, to Continental and American savans, who will attend the meeting as the guests of the municipality. Working-men delegates are also invited from London and the chief centres of industry and manufactures; and a special lecture for working men will be delivered by Mr. W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S.

As to the railway arrangements, return-tickets will be issued by the Brighton Company to members of the association available from Aug. 12 or any following day, to return by any train and on any day to the 26th inst. Special fortnightly or monthly tickets, at reduced rates, will also be issued to members of the association, available to travel by any train between London and Brighton for the term. The railway company will also allow these fortnightly and monthly tickets to be issued to members of other scientific bodies in London, on production of proof of membership.

Applications for association tickets and local information should be addressed to the Rev. J. Beck, secretary of the local executive committee, at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

A landslip has taken place on the railway near Mont Cenis. The passengers are compelled to walk three miles, and their baggage is sent on by mules. The express train was stopped. There has been no loss of life.

M. Cetacazy, formerly Russian Envoy at Washington, has been dealt with in a somewhat summary manner. For publishing his celebrated pamphlet, "Un Incident Diplomatique," in Paris, without the knowledge and against the wishes of the Imperial Government, he has been dismissed from the public service by an Imperial ukase.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Northumberland House is menaced. Somebody has discovered that by pulling it down a fine road might be made to the Embankment, and, as we know, "nothing is sacred to a sapper." Now this house is described in Mr. Cunningham's Handbook to London as a noble specimen of Jacobean architecture, with rich central gateway, surmounted by the lion crest of the Percies. It received its name from Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who died in 1668. It was built about 1605, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, son of the poet Earl Surrey. The architects were Bernard Jansen and Gerard Christmas. It was for a time called Suffolk House, and while so named was criticised by Evelyn, who says that the new garden front would be tolerable "were it not drowned by a too massy pair of stairs of stone." Along the front there was, instead of rails and balustrades, a border of capital letters, and one of these, the letter "S," fell down during the passage of the funeral of Anne of Denmark, and killed a young man named Appleyard. The date 1749 on the façade refers to the time of the reparation of the house, and the letters A. S. P. N. mean Algernon Somerset, Princeps Northumbriæ. There may not be in all these facts any very good reason why the last of the eastern mansions should not be destroyed, in order that we may the more conveniently run down to the penny steamers; but I have some hope that the Duke of Northumberland will not listen to Parliamentary compliments on his "public spirit," but will request the "improvers" to find another way to the Embankment. Engineers and their congeners seem to hunt our maps for "characteristic features," in order to their obliteration, instead of cutting at squalor and commonplace. They are of the mind of the poet—

The daring youth that fired the Ephesian dome
Survives in fame the pious fool who reared it.

Rather a new thing occurred in the House of Commons the other evening. Mr. Charles Forster moved the rejection of a petition from Manchester and Salford praying for alterations in the Licensing Bill. This petition purported to bear 90,000 signatures; but, on examination, half of these proved to be in the same handwriting, and there were numbers of ridiculous ones—"Bob Lowe," "W. E. Gladstone," "John Bright," the "Marquis of Lorne," and heaps of other distinguished names having been appended—nay, Sir Wilfrid Lawson himself had been a signatory. After a short discussion the petition was rejected. We all know that in the case of the most honest document of the sort there is a good deal of pressure and management; but, as a rule, petitions are held to be entitled to a certain sort of respect, as an index of public feeling, wise or foolish. But unless examples be made of persons who thus insolently abuse the "proud privilege of petitioning," it will become a stupid farce, and the newspapers had better cease to devote valuable space to the lists they now supply.

Against the sacred right of Strike it might be unsafe to say anything in days when there is small protection for quiet people, and when the authorities allow the volunteers to be insulted and mobbed by roughs in the presence of a Prince. But it is in the interest of the public, which is now pouring from London at all its vomitories, to suggest that the extreme course of injuring the wheels of railway-carriages, for the sake of obtaining "right and justice," should be discouraged. I read on Wednesday that, at a meeting of porters, it was proposed that every wheel should have something done to it which should effectually prevent its leaving a station. This is rattening in *excellis*; and, however heroic the ratteners may be, I fear that society will prefer less obtrusive heroism. The officials will do well to exercise increased vigilance in regard to the carriages, especially as it is clear that the very unskilled labourers who are competent to discharge porters' duty are just the sort of persons who would be hindered by no silly sentimentality from causing a disaster, if they got it into their skulls that this would terrify employers.

Is it Jeremy Bentham who puts two cases in order to show the power and the weakness of earthly law? I remember, at all events, that some instructive writer gives these companion pictures. A hungry man takes a mutton chop from a butcher's window, is seized, convicted, and sent to prison. A son walks across a foot-bridge with a father who has always been kind to him, and the father falls into the water. The son sees him drown, disregarding his appeal for help, because the old man's property will devolve on the son. The venial offence, dictated by nature, is punished; the horrible cruelty, dictated by greed, cannot be chastised. I do not know, as yet, in which category we are to place the conduct of a young woman who alleges that, having had a justifiable quarrel with her sweetheart, at Richmond, she hastily pushed him into the water, and saw him rise and fall three times without trying to save him, and he was drowned. At present it is not clear that anybody has perished, and that the story is not a hoax by a woman of a disordered mind.

Among the very earliest lessons which used to be taught to children fifty years ago (and children were sometimes educated in those days, whatever the lady fictionists may choose to believe, or at least to write, of parental neglect in those dark ages) was a poem teaching them how to behave during a thunderstorm. The young person in whose mouth the instructive rules were placed was made to say that she would not be "frightened," for the best and most orthodox reason. But, at the same time, she would take certain precautions.

Far from the fender will I stand,
Nor on the bell-wire place my hand.

It would be philanthropic if somebody who has the popular ear would frame a new code of storm-behaviour suited to the enlightenment of the present age. He or she would omit all the orthodoxy, as matter of course. "There was an awful rainbow, once, in Heaven—we know her woof, her texture," etc. We know that the atmosphere is charged with electricity which very often kills people. But what ought we do, or not to do, in order to reduce our "chance" of being killed to the lowest "average"? May we stand in a metal verandah to gaze at the lightning? "Certainly not," says the person who was educated in George III.'s time. "You may just as well," says his grandchild; "the lightning is quite as likely to come down the chimney as into the balcony—persons have this week been struck when reading at their tables. But, whatever you do, keep away from church, as all conductors are on a false principle, and invite the lightning to shatter the steeple." There is no subject on which the mass of people have less definite ideas; but, upon the whole, there is reason to think that most persons are of the opinion wickedly ascribed by Macaulay to Robert Montgomery in the famous review. "Mr. M. clearly thinks that Providence made thunder and that lightning made itself." For it is the roar and the clatter that folk are really afraid of.

SOUTHAMPTON, TOWN AND COUNTY.

The meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, held this week at Southampton, leads us to fill a page with some views of places in the neighbourhood of that town and in the county of Southampton, which is commonly called Hampshire. Few parts of England have more interesting associations with our national history. Before the Roman conquest of Britain the "Gwent," or tract of open downs, west of the great Anderida Forest, which covered the weald of Sussex, was occupied by the Belgian Gauls. Those immigrants had driven the ancient Celtic inhabitants from what is now Hants and Wilts into Dorset, Somerset, and Devon. They had settled down, tilled the soil, and built their chief town on the river Itchen, using the creeks and inlets of Southampton Water for their traffic by sea. In the reign of Vespasian this part of the country was subdued by the Romans; but Venta Belgarum was still the name of its capital city. In the year 495, when the Roman Empire of the West lay at the point to expire, two Saxon Lords, or Aldermen, Cerdic and his son Cynric, brought five ships full of fighting men into Hamble Creek, near Netley Abbey. They landed; and, having defeated the force which opposed them, founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, or Wessex. The Roman name of Venta-Castra was soon converted by Saxon or English tongues into Winchester. In the course of ages, Wessex having absorbed the other Saxon kingdoms of this island, Winchester became the capital of all England. So it remained till the reign of Edward the Confessor. Here was the Royal Court of Alfred and of Athelstan, and of Knut, or Canute, the Dane. The Norman Kings chose rather to dwell at Westminster; but the New Forest, a space of twenty square miles between Southampton Water, the Test, and the Avon, was their favourite hunting-ground. The port of Southampton, being conveniently opposite to those of Normandy, now gained much in commercial importance. It was the starting-point of great naval and military expeditions, under our Edwards and Henrys, prepared for the invasion of France. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it enjoyed a profitable mercantile connection with Venice. It began to decline in the reign of Elizabeth, and its modern prosperity is due to the steam-packets and railways of the last thirty or forty years. As for Winchester, it has its magnificent Cathedral and its famous College, founded by Bishop William of Wykeham five hundred years ago, but is no longer the abode of English Royalty, or the great mart of the wool trade, as in days of yore.

Nevertheless, it seems fit that this dignified little old city should take precedence in our notices of Hampshire, though it is at the bustling seaport of Southampton that the Archaeologists have chosen to meet. Winchester Cathedral stands on the site of a Saxon church built in the seventh century, and perhaps of a more primitive British church erected during the Roman dominion. The present edifice was begun in 1079 by Bishop Walkelin, but was continued by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, from 1189 to 1204, afterwards by Bishop Edington, then by William of Wykeham, from 1366 to 1404, by Cardinal Beaufort, to 1447, and by William of Waynflete, from 1447 to 1487. Its length exceeds that of any other church in England, being 560 ft. The interior of the nave, transformed from the original Norman architecture to Perpendicular, is esteemed very curious. The several chantries and chapels, built by those wealthy and mighty prelates who successively held this episcopal see, are worthy of particular inspection. That of William of Wykeham, bishop, scholar, statesman, architect, engineer, and Lord Chancellor to King Edward III., founder of Winchester School and of New College, Oxford, will be visited with the respect due to so eminent a person. William of Waynflete, who was Bishop here a hundred years later, followed the good example of his predecessor in promoting Henry VI.'s foundation of Eton College, and of King's College, Cambridge. Among the Bishops of a much earlier time laid in this consecrated place is that one, a familiar name in the almanack, St. Swithin, concerning whose "forty days," reckoned from July 15, there is a well-known proverb of fair and rainy weather. Isaak Walton, of Fleet-street, the literary angler and biographer of English churchmen, is also buried in this cathedral, having died, at the age of ninety, in the house of his son-in-law, a prebendary of Winchester. About this time, it is said, King Charles visited the town, and lodged in the Deanery. That "most religious and gracious King" desired another prebendary, Dr. Ken, to give up his house for the accommodation of Nell Gwyn. The faithful clergyman, author of our "Morning and Evening Hymn," not only refused, but rebuked his Majesty, who took it with good humour; for when the Bishopric of Bath and Wells became vacant, Charles sent at once for Dr. Ken, and appointed him to that see.

A mile from the town of Winchester is the Hospital of St. Cross, or the Holy Cross, founded in 1136 by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, but restored by William of Wykeham, and enlarged by Cardinal Beaufort. It supports thirteen poor brethren, who wear a long black gown with a silver cross on the right breast; and it bestows certain alms, including the dole of a slice of bread and a horn of beer, freely given to every one who asks at the porter's lodge. The gatehouse, with its massive square tower rising well above the roofs on each side, and with its richly-decorated archway, has a fine effect. The church, partly of transition Norman architecture, but changing into Early English, deserves a minute examination. The cloisters and the hall are not to be passed without remark.

In the town of Southampton, if we turn from the P. and O. and the West Indian and American steamers, from the docks, the warehouses, and hotels, to look for antiquarian relics, there are several objects demanding our attention. The Bar Gate, which crosses the middle of High-street, was formerly the north gate of the town; and there was a wide moat, with a drawbridge at each gate, outside the town walls. The walls and gates were built in the reign of King John, but the pointed arch on the north side of this gate is an addition of the fourteenth century. On the south side is a statue of George III. in Roman costume. The painted figures on the north side, which are copied from some of older date, represent that gallant knight, Sir Bevis of Hampton, and the loathly giant Ascapart, whom he overtook and slew when the monster had carried off fair Josyan, the wife of Sir Bevis. The site of the castle that was once inhabited by this chivalrous hero, Bevis Mount, on the north side of the town, is now covered with genteel modern villas. Here, too, was the mansion of that wild, brave, clever, and eccentric Lord Peterborough, in the time of George I., remembered as the friend of Pope and Swift. With regard to the historical incidents which have taken place at Southampton, let it be remembered that here the army of Edward III. embarked for the campaign of Cressy, and the army of Henry V. for the campaign of Agincourt. The town was attacked, in 1338, by a combined French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet, and suffered much damage; in 1377 and in 1432 it was again attacked by the French, but they were repulsed from its walls. The name of the Governor in 1377 is preserved in that of the Arundel Tower, some portions of which are all that remain of the

ancient castle. The old town hospital, called the Domus Dei, built for the accommodation of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, with its chapel, given by Queen Elizabeth to the Flemish Protestant refugees, is in Winkle-street, adjoining the quay. Here were interred, in 1416, the traitors Lord Scroop of Masham, the Earl of Cambridge, and Sir Thomas Grey, executed for a conspiracy against Henry V., just before his sailing to the conquest of France. There are two of the town gates remaining, besides the Bar Gate.

On the east bank of the inlet or estuary called Southampton Water, three miles below the town, are the ruins of Netley Abbey. Their situation, among woods on the shore, has a certain degree of beauty and romantic interest. The remains of the church, in the Early English style, of the Abbot's parlour, refectory, and kitchen, afford good examples of thirteenth-century building. This abbey, for monks of the Cistercian order, was founded by Henry III., and its first occupants were drawn from Beaulieu Abbey, in the New Forest, a much more important monastic establishment, founded by King John.

The Abbey Church of Romsey is in good preservation, as the principal place of worship in that little town. It is said to display, more completely than any other, the outline and aspect of a purely Norman conventual church, though much of the nave is in a later style. The building is cruciform, with a tower at the intersection; both nave and choir have aisles, those of the choir extending beyond the altar into a transverse aisle behind it. The details of the nave show that the Gothic style, at its first introduction, was made to harmonise with the Norman, or grew naturally out of it. In this church is the tomb of Sir William Petty, a native of Romsey, physician to the army of Cromwell in Ireland, and founder of the Marquis of Lansdowne's family. The late Lord Palmerston's mansion of Broadlands is close to Romsey.

From Southampton to Romsey is but an hour's ride. Porchester Castle is in the opposite direction, on the north shore of that spacious inlet which forms the harbour of Portsmouth in its lower part. There is little doubt that Porchester was the ancient Roman seaport called Portus Magnus; and the name of a Saxon chieftain, Portha, who is said to have made his abode here, and to have given the local designation, is probably a myth. The castle was built in Norman times, not later than Henry II. It was often visited by King John, and as frequently by Edward II., but its history is not eventful. In the outer court of this castle is the church, which belonged to a priory of Augustinian canons, established by Henry II. about 1133, but removed soon afterwards to Southwick, on the edge of Bere Forest. The castle walls, 18 ft. high and from 8 ft. to 12 ft. thick, with a ditch outside, inclose an area of nine acres; they are fortified by eighteen round towers. The keep, resembling that of Rochester, is quadrangular, and is built in four stories, with walls 7½ ft. thick. Its summit commands a fine view of Portsmouth town and harbour, and the spire of Chichester may be seen in the distance.

The New Forest of Hampshire was described in this Journal not long ago. This grand piece of woodland country is very accessible from Southampton, by way of Lyndhurst and Stoney Cross, or the Brockenhurst station, on the line of railway to Dorchester. Its wild sylvan scenery, its mighty oaks and beeches, with undergrowth of holly and wide patches of heath or fern, will be a pleasant change to the visitor from London. There are no deer to be seen, but herds of half-wild swine and innumerable squirrels and rabbits. Close to the little inn at Stoney Cross is the spot where, it is said, King William Rufus was killed, while hunting, by Sir Walter Tyrrell's arrow glancing off an oak-tree. He had feasted and lain the night before in Malwood Keep, a castle of which some traces remain near Stoney Cross. The truth of the common story is very doubtful; Tyrrell himself declared on oath, before the Abbot of St. Denis, that he was not with the King on the day of his death. It was Aug. 2, 1100, when Rufus died. A tree which used to be shown, protected by a paling, as the fatal one that turned aside the arrow from the stag to the King, has long since disappeared. Its place is marked by a triangular stone, five feet high, partly cased with iron, and bearing a lengthy inscription. This was put up in 1745 by Lord Delaware, and restored in 1841 by Mr. Sturges Bourne, warden of the forest. The cottage of Purkess the charcoal-burner, who found the King's dead body and carried it to Winchester, stood at no great distance.

Near the western boundary of this county, on the seacoast at the confluence of the Avon and the Stour, is the small town of Christchurch. It takes its name from the great Augustinian Priory, established here in 1150 upon the site of an earlier Saxon monastic foundation. The church, a building of two different periods, Norman and Late Perpendicular, has been carefully restored by Mr. B. Ferrey, and is of some architectural importance. It contains a rood-screen, very richly decorated; an altar by Pugin, with antique *eredos* curiously sculptured; the chapel of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded on Tower-hill in 1541; and a monument of the poet Shelley, whose son, Sir Percy Shelley, lives at Boscombe, a little way from this place towards Bournemouth. The marble group, by Mr. Weekes, R.A., represents the lifeless body of Shelley, as recently taken from the sea, and supported on the knees of his mourning wife; rocks and seaweed indicate his death by drowning. There are several other interesting monuments in this church.

The name of Hampton, which properly belongs both to the town and the county, is of uncertain derivation. It has been referred to the "Antona" mentioned by Tacitus, which some think to be Southampton Water. "Hamton-shire" is spoken of in the Saxon chronicles of the eighth century. Since the time of Henry VIII. this shire has been legally styled "the county of Southampton."

The new Board of Education in Scotland is to meet for the first time in the third week of October next, and is to sit thereafter regularly throughout the year, with the exception of the months of August and September.

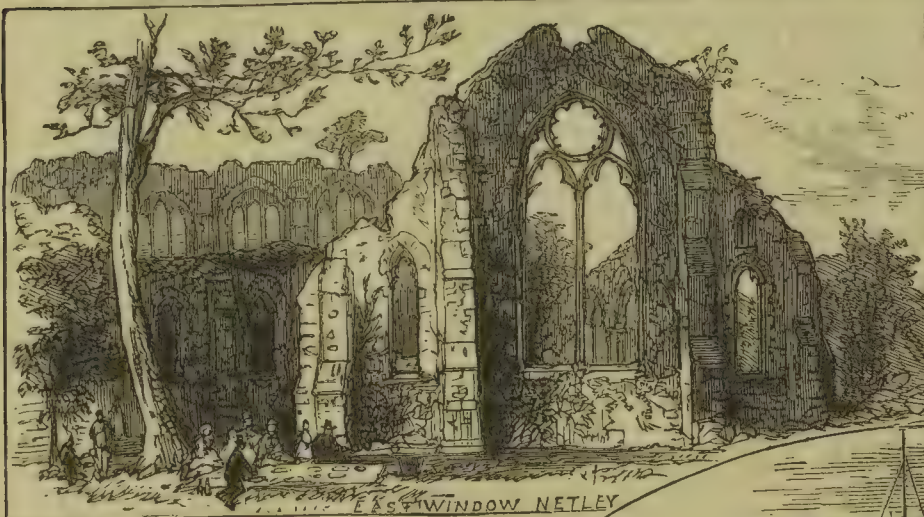
Mr. Mechi writes to the *Times* as follows on harvest prospects:—"Nearly a fortnight of tropical weather, with its accompaniments of electrical tempests and warm downpours, has done wonders for the crops, and has changed the unseasonable green of our cereals to a golden harvest hue. Pastures, green and root crops, clovers, and artificial grasses have greatly prospered. Potatoes are of a bulky growth, but, unfortunately, there are great complaints of the vines being diseased, and our labourers say that some of the bulbs are already affected, and they fear there will be much destruction. The mischief done to the cereals by the late spring frosts and excessive rains cannot, especially on heavy, undrained land, be remedied, but the kernels remaining are well plumped and developed by this suitable weather. Beans are particularly well podded, and oats promising. Thick-sown cereal crops are much laid and difficult to cut on well-farmed lands. Light lands are favourably placed this moist season, which is a rejoicing one for stock-breeders, for they have abundant food and a very high price for their lean stock. Hailstorms have, in certain districts, caused much damage, but the area is limited."

SOUTHAMPTON
MEETING
ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

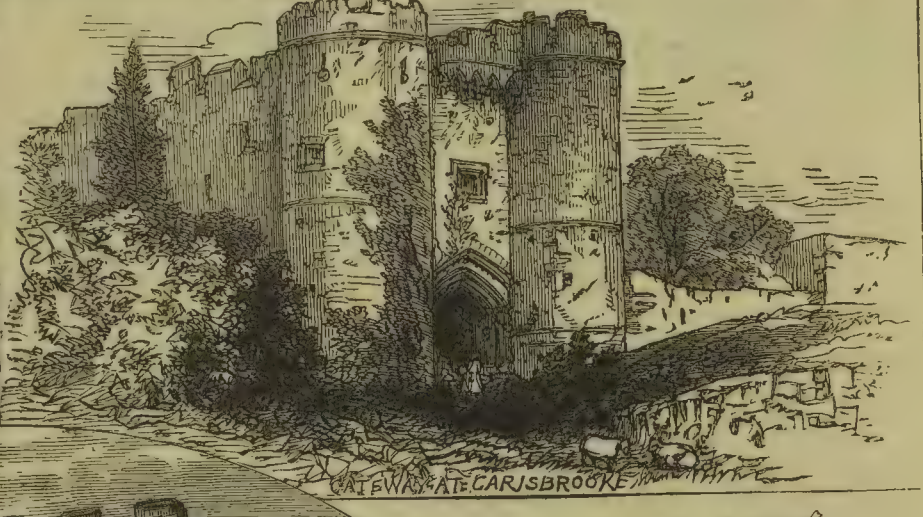
AUGUST
1872
OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND



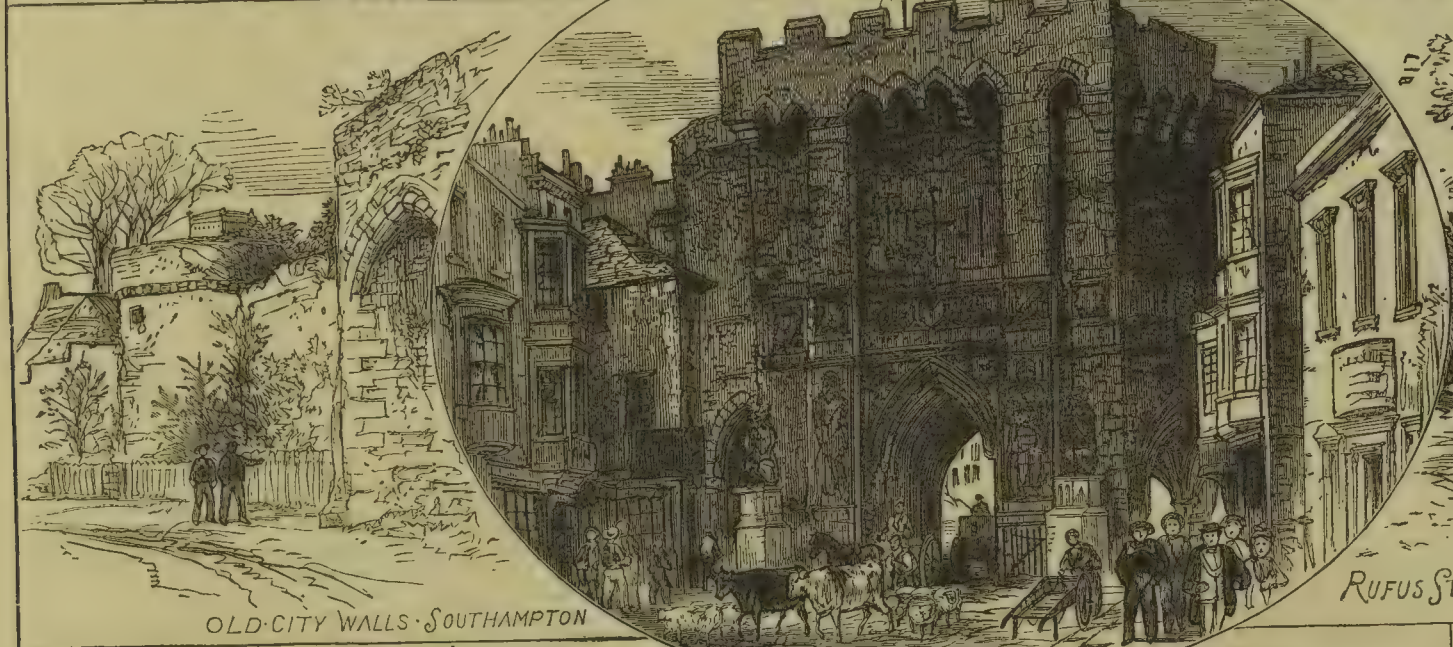
ROMSEY ABBEY CHURCH.



EAST WINDOW, NETLEY



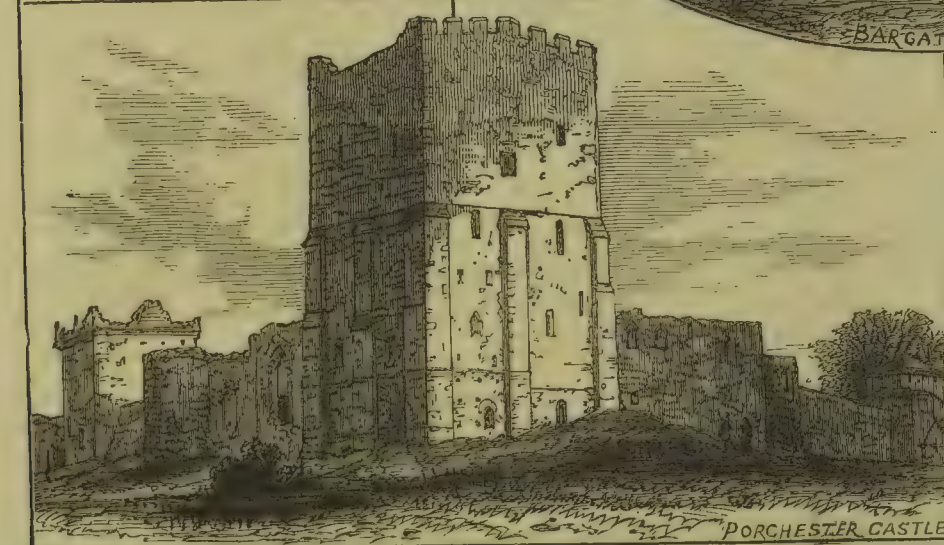
GATEWAY AT CARISBROOKE



BARGATE, SOUTHAMPTON



RUFUS STONE, MINSTEAD



PORCHESTER CASTLE



ST. CROSS CHURCH



CHRISTCHURCH ABBEY

F. L. L. MAN del.



THE PADDLING SEASON.



"AN ALGERIAN MOTHER." BY C. BRUN.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GOUPIL AND CO.



COMING OF AGE OF THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD: FESTIVITIES AT TRENTHAM HALL.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT TRENTHAM.

The festivities at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, on Monday and Tuesday week, in honour of the Marquis of Stafford, eldest surviving son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, were mentioned in our last. This young nobleman, Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, who had completed the twenty-first year of his age on the Saturday before, is heir to the titles of Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, and Baron Gower, in the English Peerage, and to those of Earl of Sutherland and Baron Strathnaven in the Peerage of Scotland.

The Gowers of Stittenham, in Yorkshire, are a very old English family, who served king and country in the Plantagenet reigns. They were Knights and Baronets till 1702, when one was raised to the peerage as Baron Gower. This barony soon grew to an earldom, and the second Earl Gower, in 1786, was created Marquis of Stafford. His son, the second Marquis, espoused the heiress of the ancient Scottish earldom of Sutherland. For this reason, and for being a good Whig politician, and very wealthy, he was created Duke of Sutherland in 1833. His son was father of the present Duke, by Harriet Elizabeth Georgina, daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, a lady of distinguished grace and intelligence, Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria in the early part of her reign. The late Duke died in 1861, and his Duchess in 1868. The present Duke, George Granville William Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, was born in December, 1828. He is well known as the intimate friend and companion of the Prince of Wales. The Duchess was Miss Anne Hay Mackenzie, only child of John Hay Mackenzie, Esq., of Newhall and Cromartie. But in 1861 she was created, in her own right, Countess of Cromartie and Viscountess Tarbat, reviving the old Scottish titles of her ancestors, lost by their share in the Jacobite rebellion of 1745. These titles will go to her second surviving son, Francis Leveson-Gower. The eldest son of the Duke and Duchess died in 1858. One of the Duke's sisters, is Duchess of Argyll; another is Marchioness of Westminster. His mansions of Stafford House, St. James's, Trentham Hall, Lillieshall, in Shropshire, and Dunrobin Castle, in Sutherlandshire, are celebrated among the abodes of our nobility. They were all filled with rejoicings on the late occasion; but the family and personal friends met at Trentham Hall.

This house, situated three miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne, in a beautiful park with a lake formed by the river Trent, is a stately and elegant Italian building. The party here, consisting of the Duke and Duchess, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Earl and Countess Granville, and other ladies and gentlemen of rank, was joined, on the Monday afternoon, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who went from London on purpose. At the dinner, at which a hundred guests were present, his Royal Highness, after returning thanks for the toast of his own health and that of the Princess, gave the health of the Marquis of Stafford, whom he described as a young man of great promise. The Prince spoke of the warm friendship which had so long existed between the Royal family and that of the Duke, and of the many pleasant visits that he had himself paid to the Duke and Duchess. The dinner was followed by a grand ball, which took place in a marquee, lined with scarlet and white, covering the whole of the garden adjoining the private wing of the house, with a fountain, all brilliantly lighted up. The subject, however, of our illustration is the rustic sports of next day, in the park; running races, climbing poles, a tea-feast for the school children, and a performance of Punch and Judy. The distinguished visitors at Trentham Hall seemed to watch these proceedings with much amusement.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The season, which commenced on April 6, closed on Saturday night, when "Semiramide" was given, for the benefit of Mdle. Titiens, and in lieu of the promised production of "Catarina" (Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne"), which, as stated last week, is reserved for next year.

The opening night of Mr. Mapleson's establishment brought back Mdle. Titiens as Leonora, in "Fidelio," and on the following Tuesday Mdle. Marie Marimon re-appeared, Madame Trebelli-Bettini having followed a week later. The debut of Mdle. Marie Roze as Margherita, in "Faust," put forward a singer of merit in a part rather beyond her powers. The most important of Mr. Mapleson's new engagements was that of Signor Campanini, the Italian tenor, who had been much talked of for his success as the hero of the Italian version of "Lohengrin," produced, last year, at Bologna and Florence. On May 4 this gentleman was heard here for the first time, as Gennaro, in "Lucrezia Borgia," and his enthusiastic reception then and afterwards in that character, and as Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," Manrico, in "Il Trovatore," the Duke, in "Rigoletto," and Lionello, in "Martha," apparently satisfied the expectations that had been formed; and his return next season will doubtless be looked for by many. The other new appearances were those of Mdle. Carlotti Grossi and Signor Rota. The former met with a favourable reception, but was heard only twice; the latter was more successful, and proved of value in several prominent baritone parts.

After more than a year's absence in America, Mdle. Christine Nilsson reappeared, on May 28, as Violetta in "La Traviata"—the character in which she made her London debut, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1867. During the past season Mdle. Nilsson appeared seventeen times, her performances having been in the opera just named, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Martha," "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Faust," in which latter, on Thursday week, as Margherita, she took her benefit and made her last appearance as Mdle. Nilsson.

Besides the artists already mentioned, the company has comprised most of those who were previously associated with the establishment. Mdle. Bauermeister has again been of great and frequent service in secondary soprano parts; and the list of lady singers who have appeared is completed by the names of Mdles. Colombo and Rita. Prominent tenor parts have been divided between M. Capoul and Signori Fancelli and Vizzani—subordinate characters having been efficiently sustained by Signori Rinaldini and Sinigaglia. Specially valuable as principal baritone and bass have been Signori Mendioroz and Agnesi; and Signor Foli's fine voice and versatile readiness have again been often and notably proved. Signor Borella retained his exclusive position as buffo basso; and other members of the company were Signori Zobili and Casaboni.

The important event of the year has been the production of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées," which was brought out as "Le Due Giornate," nearly six weeks ago, and fully noticed at the time. That so fine a work should not have proved sufficiently attractive to have justified more than one performance is by no means creditable to the taste of London opera audiences.

The co-operation of Sir Michael Costa as musical director

and conductor (for the second year at this establishment), and the engagement of a remarkably fine band, with M. Sainton as principal violinist, have again been features in the past season of Her Majesty's Opera.

The presentation of a testimonial to M. Gounod, by the members of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, took place on Saturday, in the concert-room of the Crystal Palace, at a luncheon, to which the composer had invited a large number of the choristers. The testimonial includes an ivory baton with gold mountings, and an elegant music-desk, together with a beautifully written and illuminated address, the work of Miss Ashley. The presentation was made by Mr. Royle, hon. sec. of the Choral Society, and was acknowledged, in English, by M. Gounod, amid much enthusiasm. At the concert which followed (in the Handel orchestra) various works of the composer were performed by an augmented orchestra and a large body of the Albert Hall choristers. All the pieces were familiar, with the exception of a new sacred song, "To God, ye choir above," for solo, chorus, piano, and wind instruments—the vocal solo by a member of the choir and M. Gounod at the piano. The celebrated and active French composer conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The annual concert of the students of the London Academy of Music took place, at St. George's Hall, on Saturday, when many of the pupils distinguished themselves by their performances, instrumental and vocal. The pianists were Misses Vargas, Codd, Hutchinson, De Luice, Chidley, Moulding, Duthoit, Righton, Deacon, J. Russel, Ritter, Hodges, Reeves, and Jacobs, and Master Speer. The vocalists were Misses M. Hancock (who gained the contralto prize at the recent Crystal Palace music meetings), N. Manwell, Hamilton, A. Jennings, C. L. Green, E. Craufurd, Osman, Cafferata, Bolingbroke, M. Broughton, and Smythe. There was also a very young performer (Miss J. Hutchinson) on the violin. Gold and silver medals and other prizes were awarded to successful students.

The arrangements for the Worcester Musical Festival are now complete. The list of solo singers engaged comprises the names of Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Miss Alice Fairman; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon Rigby, Edward Lloyd, Santley, and Lewis Thomas. The orchestra and chorus will consist of upwards of 350 performers, at the head of the band being Mr. Sainton, as principal and solo violinist. Mr. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, will conduct the performances, and Dr. Wesley, of Gloucester, and Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, will, respectively, preside at the organ and pianoforte. The list of stewards contains the names of eighty-four of the neighbouring noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen, headed by those of the Bishop of Worcester (president), Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Sandys, and Earl Somers, and including those of the Mayors of Worcester, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Warwick, &c. The performances commence, on Sept. 11, with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," in the cathedral; where, on the following morning, will be given a selection from Handel's "Samson," Hummel's Mass in E flat, and the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation." Thursday morning's performances will consist of Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"); the last morning (Friday) being, as usual, devoted to "The Messiah." The principal features at the first evening concert, on Tuesday, will be selections from the works of Mozart, chiefly from his opera "Idomeneo." The first portion of Wednesday evening's concert will consist of a selection from Handel's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," the larger part of Thursday evening's programme being devoted to Beethoven's music to "The Ruins of Athens."

The Norwich Musical Festival will commence on Monday, Sept. 16. The principal vocalists engaged are Mdle. Titiens, Mdle. Albani, Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Mr. J. G. Patey, and Mr. Santley. The sacred performances will include Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Mr. Sullivan's "Festival Te Deum," Haydn's "Creation," Sir Jules Benedict's "St. Peter," and Handel's "Messiah." Sir J. Benedict will again act as conductor.

We hear from Paris that Carafa, once a highly-esteemed composer, is dead.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Henry J. Byron is distinguished as much as an actor as an author. On Saturday he presented himself to the audience of the Strand as Sir Simon Simple, Bart., in his own comedy of "Not such a fool as he looks," in which character Mr. Byron adopts that quiet and serene style which he renders so effective by the constant presence of intelligence and the significance of his general manner. Scarcely inferior to Mr. Sothorn in this style of acting, in every phase of the part he was equally acceptable, and the audience followed the fortunes of the imperturbable hero with the utmost interest, and applauded every incident. The many comic points were duly brought out, and the laughter was both frequent and extreme. In fact, we may say, with perfect truth, that Mr. Byron was received with sustained enthusiasm, though the audience, owing to the heat, was not so numerous as might have been wished. The general cast was good. Mr. Terry, as Mould, was indeed great, both in his make-up and his acting. Exceedingly funny, also, was Mrs. Raymond as Mrs. Mould, while Felicia Craven found in Miss Ada Swanborough an admirable representative. The performances closed with the burlesque of Aladdin, for which we scarcely need say that we are also indebted to Mr. Byron's fertility. The author's genius is manifestly versatile; and he changes from one kind of intellectual labour to another with a facility for which he may be envied.

A portion of the Lyceum company appeared at the Standard on Monday, with the drama of "The Bells," in which Mr. Irving sustained the character of Mathias, and produced a profound effect on the audience.

Mr. Sothorn's appearance at Drury Lane on Wednesday week, for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, will deservedly increase his popularity. For the purpose of aiding the cause he crossed the Atlantic, suspending his American engagement, that he might perform Lord Dundreary on the occasion. The result was highly profitable to the fund. Mr. Sothorn returns to the Haymarket in the spring of next year.

A company of marionettes is now in process of exhibition at the great St. James's Hall. For cleverness of construction and variety of character these figures have never been exceeded. The feats, too, that they apparently perform are of an ambitious order, and are calculated to excite real wonder and genuine merriment. We laugh, not on account of defect, but the perfection of the delusion. Their performances are divided into three parts. The first consists of a miscellaneous succession of celebrities—including, of course, the Tichborne claimant—who do a number of absurdly impossible things, and then resign the stage to a troupe of Christy minstrels, who "enact more wonders" than the old originals themselves.

The third section is composed of a pantomime, called "Little Red Riding Hood," in which a group of dolls dance the Chilpéric quadrilles with grace and agility. The entire entertainment is eminently suited for children; but those "of a larger growth" will find in it motive for mirth and the means of innocent enjoyment.

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

The arrangements connected with the Autumn Manoeuvres are being perfected. The *Observer* says it is settled that Lieutenant-General Sir R. Walpole will command the north corps d'armée, and Lieutenant-General Mitchell the southern. The divisional commanders of the northern contingent will be Sir Charles Staveley and Lord Mark Kerr; of the southern, Generals Brownrigg and Horsfield. On the umpires' staff will be Sir Hope Grant, Sir James Lindsay, Sir Duncan Cameron, and Sir William Knollys, with the Duke of Cambridge as umpire-in-chief. The Aldershot contingent of the southern force is at present arranged to leave for Blandford on the 8th inst. The infantry, consisting of the 50th and the second battalion 17th, will probably proceed by train; the cavalry contingent, consisting of the 7th Hussars, the Bays, and the Carabiniers, will march by regiments, and be billeted as on an ordinary line of march. The Blandford force will assemble piecemeal, the muster being complete about the 16th inst., after which the southern corps d'armée will go through a series of drills and field-days, until the time comes for it to take the field against the enemy. The northern corps d'armée will leave Aldershot on the 27th inst., and march on Pewsey in two columns by a somewhat circuitous route, the longest day's march being seventeen miles, and it will reach Pewsey on the 31st, the cavalry division, which will be commanded by Major-General Shute, arriving two days earlier.

The whole of the troops at Aldershot which are to take the field at the autumn manoeuvres had a march out to Sandhurst on Monday. The corps were formed into three separate columns.

The operations proper will not commence until Sept. 3, and it is probable that the first engagement will be in the neighbourhood of Codford St. Mary, in the valley of the Wile.

Although the Prince of Wales will not hold any command, he will be present during at least a portion of the manoeuvres, and will witness the final march past, which is arranged to take place on Sept. 12.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday the Queen's (Westminster) were inspected in Hyde Park by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; the Central London Rifle Rangers, in Gray's Inn-square, by Colonel De Horsey; the 19th Surrey (Lambeth), in Kennington Park, by Colonel Daubeny; and the Eton College Corps, at Eton, by Colonel Hepburn. All the inspections were satisfactory.

The first stage in the competition for the county of Middlesex battalion challenge cup was shot on June 10, at the rifle-ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs. The two highest scores were those made by the Harrow and the Civil Service, and the two teams met again, on Wednesday week, to fire the second stage. The competition was held at the Scrubbs, and the Harrow twenty won with the splendid score of 1110 points, the ranges being the same as in the first stage—200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each. The Civil Service scored 967.

The numerous and valuable prizes given by the Berkshire Volunteer Rifle Association, and also by Princess Christian, Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., and other supporters of the volunteer movement in the Royal county, were competed for on Thursday week at the range of the 1st Berks (Reading), in the Coley Meadows, when the Reading, Maidenhead, Newbury, Wantage, Wallingford, Abingdon, Winkfield, and Windsor Great Park corps were among those represented. Private Moore (Reading) carried off the county challenge cup, with a purse of £20, and a bronze medal given by the National Rifle Association. A silver cup, value £15, given by the County Rifle Association, was won by Corporal Fisher (Abingdon); Private C. Jackson (Newbury) gained the silver cup, value £12, given by the ladies of Berkshire; Corporal Smith (Windsor Great Park) won the Sandhurst challenge cup and £10. Money prizes of the value of £9 down to £1 were respectively won by Corporal Parker, Sergeant Vincent (Reading), Colour-Sergeant Brown (Winkfield), Private Warwick (Reading), Private West (Abingdon), Corporal Witherington (Reading), Private Salisbury (Newbury), Private Bedford (Wantage), and Private Egginton (Reading). There was a tie for the prize given by Princess Christian (a challenge cup, with £5), and the winner was Private Gilroy. Private Egginton (Reading) won the skirmishing prize of £10 10s., given by Mr. J. Hibbert, of Braywick; the second prize of £5 5s., presented by Mr. Mortimer George Thoys, of Sulhamstead House, being taken by Private Bedford (Wantage). The prizes will be presented in the second week of August, when the Berks battalion will encamp in Aldermaston Park, the seat of Mr. Higford Burr, a member of the Reading corps. The park is near the Aldermaston station of the Great Western Railway. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prize for the best-drilled company has been awarded to the 3rd Berks.

The 1st Battalion of the Hants volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Humphrey, struck their tents on Wednesday week. They had been encamped on Hayling Island for eight days, doing duty as in the field. At seven in the morning they marched to the ferry, crossed Langstone Harbour in steam-launches, and then proceeded to Southsea-common, there to be brigaded with the Regulars (Rifles and Connaught Rangers) for a field day. Lord Templetown, who commanded, acknowledged the efficiency of the battalion.

Four thousand troops and volunteers were reviewed in Heaton Park, Manchester, last Saturday, by General Lysons. The Fusiliers and Dragoons were heartily cheered, and the 1st Manchester Regiment was specially complimented by the General on its marching, whilst of the entire force of volunteers he remarked that "he was sure their spirit could not be surpassed by any men in the world." Several volunteers suffered from sunstroke.

Mr. Charles Seely, M.P. for Nottingham, has purchased the collieries hitherto worked by the Babington Coal Company, at Cinder Hill, Derbyshire. The price is stated to be £107,000.

The Crown Point estate and mansion of the late Sir R. Harvey was offered for sale by auction on Monday. The principal lot, comprising the mansion of the deceased Baronet and 933 acres of land, was sold for £557,000 to Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. Several other lots offered were not sold, but others were disposed of for an aggregate of £18,135.—The absolute reversion, subject to a jointure of £400 per annum during the life of a lady aged sixty-four, to the fee simple of Langton Hall estate, near Market Harborough, comprising the mansion, pleasure grounds, and park, Tur Langton manor house, and several farms, together containing 1200 acres, and producing about £2600 per annum, has been sold for £50,500.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUC DE GUISE.

François Louis Marie Philippe, Duc de Guise, whose death has created so deep a sensation in France, was only surviving child of Henri d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, by Marie Caroline Auguste, his late consort, daughter of the Prince of Salerno. Educated under the eye of his accomplished father, and trained in the habits and rural life of England, the young Prince gave promise of a distinguished future career; but, as in the case of his elder brother, the late Prince de Condé, who died in 1866, the hope has proved delusive. The Duc de Guise was born Jan. 5, 1854, and was consequently in his nineteenth year. What memories of France in the olden time do not the very names of Guise and Condé call up!

JUAREZ.

Don Benito Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, whose death, at the age of sixty-five, is announced, has occupied a large share of public interest. The son of poor parents, Zapotec Indians, of the Sierra de Ojaca, he first obtained employment in a store in the chief town of that province, in which he showed such a craving for knowledge that his master sent him to college and paid for his education. His scholastic course, as well as his subsequent career, was one of distinction. Having married the daughter of the merchant who had befriended him, he was enabled to follow the law as his profession, and he rose to be Chief Justice of Mexico. Eventually he succeeded to the presidential chair, shortly before the French intervention, and, after having resisted the dictatorship of Santa Anna and the army of Miramon, he became the violent opponent of the Emperor Maximilian, in whose capture and death he took so prominent a part.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Charles FitzRoy, Baron Southampton, late of Whitlebury Lodge, Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of that county, who died at his town residence, Audley-square, on the 16th ult., at the age of sixty-eight, was proved in London, on the 24th of the same month, by Henry George Allen, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and the Rev. W. Smith, formerly Rector of Dry Drayton, since of Petersfield, Hants, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £20,000. The will is dated July 7, 1870. His Lordship has made a liberal provision for his wife by way of annuity charged upon his estates in the counties of Northampton, Bucks, and Middlesex.

The will of Dame Frances Maria Napier, late of Oatlands, near Cosham, Southampton, and 1, Hobart-place, Eaton-square, who died June 22 last, relict of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., was proved in London, on the 10th ult., under £16,000 personalty, by Maria Napier, her daughter, the sole executrix, to whom her Ladyship leaves her residence at Hobart-place and the residue of her property—having made some bequests to her sons Robert and John, by her first marriage.

The will of George Jones, Esq., of Lansdowne House, Rosherville, Kent, was proved in London on the 18th ult., under £35,000 personalty, by the Rev. J. T. Willis, of Forest-hill; Robert W. Jones, Esq., of Castle House, Snaresbrook; and Henry C. Stewart, Esq., of Chilton House, Rosherville, the joint acting executors and trustees. To each he leaves a legacy of £250, also an annuity during the continuance of the trusts. The will bears date Feb. 29 last, and the testator (who was the proprietor and originator of the Rosherville Gardens) died June 26 following, aged seventy-seven. His wife, to whom he had left an annuity of £500, died the day after his decease. He directs his executors to continue to uphold and maintain the Rosherville Gardens, "the place to spend a happy day," during the remainder of his term; and that they are to receive £500 a year between them out of the profits whilst the property remains in their hands. There are several legacies to relatives and friends, including the family of Charles De Castro, of Wellington, New Zealand, relatives on his wife's side; to his faithful servant, Susan Sargeant, £30 a year, and legacies to his other servants; and the following charitable bequests:—viz., to the Protestant Church Schools, Monkton; St. Anne's and St. Thomas's, all in Dublin, in which two last-named parishes he had in early life resided; and to the schools of St. Patrick's Deanery each £100, and the like bequests to the trustees of the Chapel of Ease, Islington (where he attend for thirty years), and the trustees of All Saints' Church, Perry-street, Gravesend; but on condition that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners give a like sum to promote the interest of these churches. He bequeaths to the Gravesend Dispensary £100. He further directs that all the charitable bequests may be doubled after ten years, should there be sufficient funds in hand. The ultimate residue of his property, including the income arising from the Rosherville Gardens, shall continue in the hands of his trustees and the proceeds be laid out in the building or endowment of a Protestant church or churches in England or Ireland, with a suitable residence for the Incumbent; the patronage to be vested in the trustees, they selecting clergymen of moderate Church views, and for this extra trouble they are to receive a further legacy of £100 each.

The wills of the following persons have been proved, viz.:—The Hon. Lady Magdalena Maria Everston (de Jonge van Campen Nieuwland), late of the Hague, Netherlands, under £7000 in England; Dame Hannah Buxton (at Norwich), under £100,000; and Major-General George Jackson Carey, late of Westwood, Whalley Range, Manchester, under £7000.

Major-General Sir James Alexander has received a letter from the War Office giving permission to erect a monument to King Robert the Bruce on the esplanade of Stirling Castle.

We are requested to contradict a rumour that owing to the drainage of Windsor Castle the state rooms are closed. The rooms are shown as usual, and will continue to be open until the Queen's return.

This is a great age of inventors; and it may be that it is also an age of great inventions, though the two statements are by no means synonymous. Even small inventions are of importance, however; and it is desirable that everyone who thinks he has a valuable idea should have an opportunity of placing it before the public, and also have the means of securing himself against piracy; because, for lack of such opportunity, many useful notions have been lost, and for lack of that security many a poor inventor has been robbed of the fruits of his ingenuity. Hints as to how to obtain and to protect patents are therefore of great service, and some very useful patents of this kind are contained in a little book recently published by Mr. J. Hall, of 49, Carey-street, entitled "Practical Observations on Patents, and Hints to all Inventors and Purchasers of Patents." The brochure contains much useful information and advice—perhaps the best piece of advice in it being that inventors should not attempt to be their own counsel, but should be careful to have the necessary searches made and their specifications drawn-up by competent and respectable patent agents,

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

COLONY. G. is thanked for the interesting "Tour" he has been good enough to send to us. The lines are peculiarly appropriate.

G. B. K.—A diagram of the moves from 1 to 64.

THOMAS DYSON.—It is not indispensably necessary for the Tour to form a "magic" square.

BRAMMAR.—It can be accomplished in many hundred ways. See our previous Tours.

DANTE.—You may always spare yourself the trouble of pointing out a plurality of solutions in our problems. There are always scores of correspondents who make it their particular business to inform us of such blemishes.

B.—See notice to "MacGillivray" above.

L. of Brussels.—The notice in our last was written before the receipt of your letter. There cannot be the slightest objection on our part to your publishing the Tour in any paper you please.

VICTOR GORGAS—G. W. NIVEN—ALFRED CHAPMAN—R. O.—RED CROSS KNIGHT—H. A. P.—Received, with thanks.

RANDAN—EBURY—L. M. E.—P. P.—E. H. D.—JABEZ COOK.—Declined, with thanks.

A. DE GOGORZA.—The amended copy of your last problem has been mislaid. Will you favour us by sending another?

GOLDEN KNIGHT.—Safely received, and under consideration.

W. T. P.—With a trifling modification, No. 24 will be well deserving publication.

J. J. Glasgow Chess Club.—Good in construction, but it requires much careful examination before we can confidently pronounce it correct.

H. K. Kilburn.—Your problem is defective; for, after Black's first move, White can mate, 2 K to B 6th, &c.

B. A. Cambridge.—The match between the Oxford Club and the Cambridge "Stanton" Club is not yet over; but the latter has so marked an advantage that the result may be looked upon as settled.

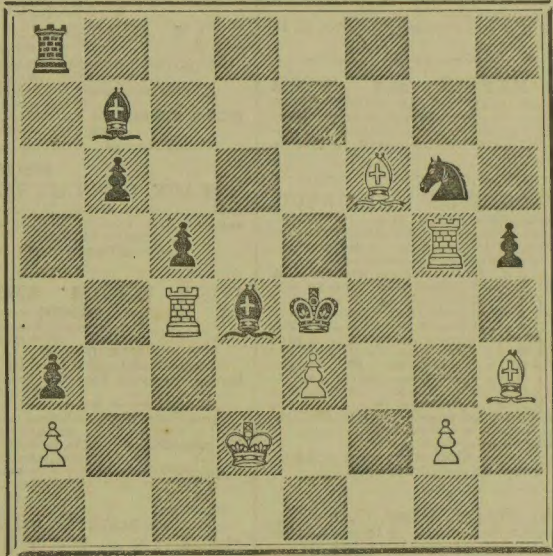
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1482 has been received from Nemo—Derevon—Piper—Silver Knight—John Berkeley—H. Mueller—R. H. T.—A. K. Z.—Li Calat—Dante—Perry—Keith and Kate—Joseph Sowden—R. B. Seale—H. and E. Fran. of Lyons—Toad and Frog—P. W. of Canterbury—A. Wood—Y. G.—Hannah—Jota—S. M. W.—Czarley—R. A.—R. F. E.—Morley—Sigismund—Nox—E. G. G.—Box and Cox—F. H. Lionel—Hermes—Bos—Loeline—Norah—W. D. W.—Viking—Horace—Banshee—P. T. M.—Titanium—Tom Brown—Fivelo.

THE KNIGHTS TOUR, NO. XI.—First list of those who have solved this Problem:—J. C. M.—Quito—M. P.—Marble Arch—C. B. of Sheffield—Swansen—Boots—Lucy Phillips—G. W. M.—M. E. B.—M. E. G. and P. B. of Leamington—J. M.—Poppy What—Rimore—Luciola—Omaga—J. Berkeley—A. B. Lyman, Hornsey—R. Alice H.—S. R. Vincent—Dolphin—Pyroroff—Arrab—T. S. G.—The Windsor Monkey—Henry Cromie—J. J. H. Bolton—E. B. J. J.—W. Wood—Earlswood—Mater, of Maidahill—Golden Knight—G. M. H.—M. S. J. G. Wh.—R. Spyer—Miss Mead—W. C. C. Stevenson—W. and A. S.—D. G. B.—J. V. Durell—Roland D. Smith—Q. W. Phillips—H. H. and S. B. J. B.—L. F. M.—Arthur W. Babson—Roberto—Silver Knight—J. H. of Dover—Emily N. Preston—H. M. P.—L. of Brussels—M. A. Brown and M. Swaine, Headingly—B. T. Edgbaston—M. S. L.—Edward Hancock and H. C. H.—The Cedars, Uckfield—Ann Carrigles—J. B. Achunshen—Mrs. Jarvis, King's Lynn—H. Kent—Binna and Elmin—Mother Bunch—Marian—Caroline and Emily Lloyd—Tot, Grosvenor-square—B. H. M. B.—The Chimera, Bow—A. W. B.—Jos. B. of Dublin—O. P.—Dante—Bolsay—Water—Macellex and A. A. A.—Sigma—Bedivere—Pat Philip—R. T.—U. French—Tite, of Windermere—Flobairch—Queen's Hotel, Dove Hales—C. A. Hillhouse—H. X 734—Warhorse—E. A. G. D.—Lucy—Y. A. C. H.—C. A. W.—H. A. W.—S. S. Blackburne. The solutions by R. Egerton—Two Royal Robbers—Mr. Weidner—I. G. R.—Ezra Cotton, jun.—M. E. J. Pickles—Two Slaves—M. M. Laura—Alfred Chapman, of Disperpe—W. M. Curtis, of Liverpool, are correct syllabically, geometrically, and numerically.

** The answers to very many correspondents are postponed, from want of space for them.

PROBLEM NO. 1484.

By Mr. J. FINCH.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following is a Game played in the late Challenge Cup Tourney. (Finchett.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Owen).	WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Owen).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. P takes K P	Q takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	18. Kt to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd
3. B to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	19. P to K 6th	Kt to Q B 4th
4. Kt to K R 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	He had no better resource, had as this was.	
5. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P takes Kt	P to K Kt 4th
6. Castles	B takes Kt	21. Kt to K Kt 6th	K R to K sq
7. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. Q R to K sq	P takes B
8. Q Kt P takes B	Q Kt to Q 2nd	23. Q takes K R P	R takes P
9. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	24. B to K Kt 4th	R takes R
10. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq	25. R takes R	R to K sq
11. B to K R 4th	P to Q 4th	26. Kt to K 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
12. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	27. R takes R	Q takes P (ch)
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 2nd	28. Q to K 3rd	Q takes Q (ch)
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	29. R takes Q	K to B sq
15. P to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd	30. R to K R 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th
This served to make a position already inferior to his adversary's very much worse.		31. R takes P	K to Kt 2nd
16. P to K B 5th		32. B to K B 5th	P to Q B 4th
A good move. Black is now compelled to lose time by retreating his Queen, for if he take the Pawn his position is hopelessly compromised.		33. R to K Kt 4th	K to R 3rd
16. If—	Q to K sq	This facilitates White's victory.	
17. P to K 6th	P takes P	34. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 5th
18. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to Q Kt sq	35. R to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 4th
	Q to K sq	36. R to Kt 7th	K takes P
		37. B takes Kt	Resigns.

Game between Mr. BLACKBURNE and Mr. ZUKERTORT in the chief Tourney of the late Chess Congress in London. (Allgaier Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. B takes B	R takes B
2. P to K B 3rd	P takes P	21. Kt to K 4th	R to K 4th
3. Kt to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	22. Kt to K sq	Q to Kt sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	23. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
5. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd	24. Q to Q 6th	Q to Kt 2nd
This move, first brought into notice by Mr. Paulsen, has added much to the interest of the Allgaier Gambit. In the opinion of many players, it constitutes the best defence which the opening admits.		25. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Kt to K 4th	Q to Kt 5th
7. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	27. R to K B sq	R to R 4th
8. P takes P	Castles	28. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	29. Kt to Q 7th	Q takes Q
10. P takes P, in passing	Kt takes P	30. R takes Q	R to Q Kt 2nd
11. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	31. R takes K B P	Kt to Q B 4th
12. Q B takes P	Kt to K R 4th	32. R takes Q B P	Kt to Kt sq
13. B to K 5th	B takes B	33. R to K 7th	
14. P takes B	Q to Q Kt 3rd	All this is very skillfully played by Mr. Blackburne.	
15. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 4th	33. R to Q B 8th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
16. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Kt 2nd	35. R takes R	R takes Q R P
17. B to Q 3rd	R to K sq	36. K to Q 2nd	R to Q R 8th
18. Castles	R takes P	37. K to K 2nd	R to R 4th
19. Q to K R 6th	B to K B 4th	38. K to K 3rd	R to K R 3rd
		39. K to K 4th	R to K B 3rd
		40. R takes Q R P	Resigns.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—We may remind our readers that the annual meeting of this society takes place next week, beginning on Monday, Aug. 5, and we can promise them that it is likely to be one of the most agreeable chess gatherings of the year. The meeting will be held in the beautiful Winter Promenade of Townsend House, Malvern, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton. There are to be several chess tourneys, the winners in which will receive handsome prizes. There are to be consultation games, blindfold chess, and last, not least, "a public luncheon." Tickets of admission for the whole week to visitors can be obtained from the honorary secretary, B. W. Fisher, Esq., Bredon House, Malvern, at 5s. each; and a ticket for one day 2s. 6d.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

During the morning of the 2nd Mars will be to the left of the MOON, and Uranus will be near to her on the following morning. Jupiter will be a little south of the Moon at 5h. 39m. a.m. of the 4th, and afterwards will be situated to the right of the Moon; on the evening of the same day Venus and the Moon are in close proximity, the planet passing to the right of the latter after 7h. 15m., after which the distance between the two bodies will become greater as the night advances. On the 6th the Moon is near Mercury; and on the morning of the 13th the star β Scorpii will pass near to the Moon, the latter also being in the neighbourhood of the planet Saturn on the morning of the 16th. Uranus and Mars will be near to the Moon for the second time this month on the evening of the 30th; and on the following morning Mars, also for the second time, will follow the Moon till 5h. 29m. a.m., when he will pass her and she will follow. The planet Jupiter will be in the immediate neighbourhood of the Moon shortly before midnight of the 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 4th at 46 minutes after 9h. in the morning.
First Quarter " 12th " 52 " 5 " morning.
Full Moon " 18th " 53 " 8 " evening.
Last Quarter " 25th " 35 " 8 " evening.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 3rd, and again on the morning of the 30th, and nearest to it on the evening of the 17th.

MERCURY is an evening star till the 21st. He sets on the 3rd at 8h. 28m. p.m., on the 13th at 7h. 49m. p.m., and on the 21st at 7h. 10m., being respectively 46m., 25m., and 2m. after sunset. On the 22nd he sets before sunset, and continues to do so during the following month. He is at his greatest easterly elongation (27 deg. 19 min) on the morning of the 3rd, in aphelion on the evening of the 4th, near to the Moon on the afternoon of the 6th, stationary among the stars on the morning of the 16th, in conjunction with Venus on the afternoon of the 23rd, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 30th.

VENUS, although an evening star, is not favourably situated for observation, setting on the 3rd at 8h. 3m., on the 18th at 7h. 41m., and on the last day at 7h. 19m. p.m., being respectively 21m., 27m., and 31m. after sunset. She is near to the Moon on the evening of the 4th.

MARS is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 2h. 28m., or about 1h. 57m. before sunrise, which interval increases to 2h. 30m. by the 17th, and to nearly 3h. by the 31st, on which day he rises at 2h. 14m. He is in close proximity to the Moon on the morning of the 2nd, to Uranus during the evening hours of the 23rd and early morning of the 24th, and with the Moon, for the second time during the month, on the morning of the last day, the time of nearest approach being shortly after sunrise.

JUPITER sets shortly after sunset at the beginning of the month, but on the 5th the two bodies set together, after which Jupiter sets in daylight. He is a morning star from the 3rd, on which day the rising of the planet precedes that of the Sun by 2m., which interval increases to 1h. by the 17th, and to 2h. by the last day. He will be in conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 3rd, in close proximity to the Moon on the morning of the 4th, and again on the evening of the last day.

The following are the times of setting of SATURN on every fifth day:—On the 3rd at 2h. 23m. a.m.; on the 8th at 2h. 2m.; on the 13th at 1h. 41m.; on the 18 h at 1h. 19m.; on the 23rd at 0h. 58m.; on the 28th at 0h. 38m. a.m. He will be in the neighbourhood of the Moon on the morning of the 16th.

Sir James O'Connell, the last surviving brother of the Liberator, died on Sunday, at the age of eighty-six.

Lord Napier of Merchistoun has accepted the office of president of the Social Science Congress, to be held at Plymouth and Devonport in September next.

The annual meeting of the Devonshire Scientific Association was held at Exeter, on Tuesday evening, and presided over by the Bishop.

Another fatal railway accident, resulting from the dilatory shunting of a goods train in front of an approaching passenger train, took place on Monday, the collision occurring at Red-hill, about two miles from Hereford. A carriage in which were several persons was smashed to pieces; a boy was killed, and several persons were seriously injured.

This year's show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland will open in Belfast next week. Earl and Countess Spencer will reside, during their visit to the district, at Brownlow House, the residence of Lord Lurgan. Their Excellencies will arrive there on Tuesday, Aug. 6, and a ball will be given by Lord and Lady Lurgan in their honour on the evening of their arrival. Next year's show will be held at Waterford.

During a fire at Uxbridge a courageous act was performed. A large oil and colour shop was in a blaze, and when the fire-engine had arrived it was discovered that no water was in the reservoir which supplied the town. It was, however, found that next door to the burning building were several barrels of gunpowder; and as the flames were spreading and no time was to be lost, a number of men volunteered to fetch out the explosive material. This they accomplished amidst showers of sparks.

The Board of Trade has awarded an aneroïd to Captain Reverdy Ghiselin, of the American ship American Congress, of New York, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew (ten in all) of the brig Ann Banfield, of Scilly, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on Nov. 4, 1871, on the southern end of the banks of Newfoundland, and landed in London on the 22nd of the same month. The board have also awarded a gold watch to Captain Oswald Miller, master of the American ship Agra, of Boston, Massachusetts, in acknowledgment of his humanity and great kindness to the master and crew (twenty-one in all) of the ship Ceringa, of Glasgow, whom he received on board his vessel on May 2, and landed at St. Helena on June 6 last.

Westminster Abbey was filled, on Saturday last, with a large and fashionable assemblage, the majority of whom were ladies, on the occasion of the marriage of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson to M. Auguste Rouzaud. The earlier part of the service was performed by Dean Stanley, and the latter part was intoned by the Rev. Mr. Flood Jones, precentor, whose marriage chorale, set to music by Mr. Turler, was sung at the close of the service. The bride was given away by Count de Steinbach, Secretary to the Swedish Legation. The bridesmaids were Princess Catherine Poniatowska, Miss O. Bentinck, Baroness F. de Bretton, Miss K. Vivian, and Miss V. C. Bentinck. Mr. W. Vivian, jun., was M. Rouzaud's best man. The wedding breakfast was given by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, at his house in Grafton-street. The presents, which have been valued at £12,000, included a magnificent gold bracelet, set with diamonds, from the Princess of Wales. Shortly after the breakfast M. and Madame Rouzaud left for the Continent.

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